MASON'S

O.K. Sauce,
O.K. Pickles,
Mango Chutney,
Worcestershire Sauce,
Mustard Sauce,
Tomato Catsup.

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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

Have YOU tried the
$130 Smith $130
MOTOR WHEEL
It can be attached to any ordinary Cycle.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
'Phone 27.

No. 18,593 號三十九百五千八萬一第 日六初月一十年巳丁 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19th, 1917. 三拜禮 號九十月二十年六國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
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OTARD'S

* * *

BRANDY.

Shipped by

OTARD, DUPUY & CO.,

COGNAC.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS, DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES:—12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1¼" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignement of B.S.A. Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
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A. LING & CO.,

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FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to	8.00 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
8.00 „	to	10.00 „	„	10 „
10.00 „	to	11.00 „	„	15 „
11.30 „	to	12.45 p.m.	„	15 „
12.45 p.m.	to	1.15 „	„	10 „
1.15 „	to	1.45 „	„	15 „
1.45 „	to	2.15 „	„	10 „
2.15 „	to	5.00 „	„	15 „
5.00 „	to	8.00 „	„	10 „

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.

9.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.				
8.00 „	to	10.30 a.m.	Every	15 minutes.
10.30 „	to	11.00 „	„	10 „
11.30 „	to	12.00 noon	„	15 „
12.00 noon	to	1.00 p.m.	„	10 „
1.00 p.m.	to	5.30 „	„	15 „
5.30 „	to	6.00 „	„	10 „
6.00 „	to	6.30 „	„	15 „
6.30 „	to	8.00 „	„	10 „

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan) dep.	7.23		8.35		3.20			
SHEK LUNG dep.	9.40		11.16		4.35			
Shum Chun dep.	10.25	8.05	4.30	11.44	5.20	5.30	6.30	6.00
Sheung Shui dep.	—	8.19	4.37	11.53	—	5.37	6.36	6.07
Fanling dep.	—	8.18	4.41	11.56	—	5.40	6.40	6.11
Taipo Market dep.	—	8.35	4.53	12.06	—	5.49	6.48	6.18
Taipo dep.	—	8.43	4.58	12.11	—	5.53	6.51	6.21
Shatin dep.	—	8.53	5.12	12.24	—	6.04	—	—
Yuenati dep.	—	8.58	5.23	12.30	—	6.15	—	—
Hung Hom dep.	—	9.03	5.33	12.43	—	6.20	—	—
KOWLOON arr.	11.06	9.05	5.35	12.45	7.00	6.25	7.16	6.45

Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays excepted.

Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only.

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 12 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	*No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leaves H.K.	6.35	7.50	8.15	10.15	1.15	1.35	2.35	5.05	4.35
KOWLOON dep.	6.50	8.05	9.30	10.18	1.28	1.45	2.50	5.18	4.50
Hung Hom dep.	6.54	—	9.33	10.23	1.32	1.52	—	5.22	4.54
Yuenati dep.	7.00	—	9.43	10.40	1.36	1.58	—	5.27	4.59
Shatin dep.	7.11	—	9.56	10.53	1.49	2.09	—	5.38	5.13
Taipo dep.	7.23	•	10.09	11.04	2.01	2.21	•	5.53	5.24
Taipo Market dep.	7.27	•	10.15	11.08	2.05	2.25	•	5.56	5.27
Fanling dep.	7.37	•	10.32	11.17	2.14	2.34	•	6.04	5.36
Sheung Shui dep.	7.40	—	10.36	11.20	2.18	2.37	—	6.07	5.39
Shum Chun arr.	7.45	—	—	11.25	2.23	2.41	—	6.12	5.43
dep.	—	8.50	11.00	—	—	—	3.35	—	—
SHEK LUNG dep.	—	10.35	2.25	—	—	—	5.23	—	—
CANTON, (Tai Sha Tan) arr.	—	11.46	4.50	—	—	—	6.42	—	—

Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays excepted.

Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only.

Weds. and Sats. excepted.

Weds. and Sats. only.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	10.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11.00	2.20	6.00

[782

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

1A., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contrafio Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo Alternators, &c., &c.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP

	Dock No. 1	Dock No. 2	Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350	714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53	89 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	23 „	24	44 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross

Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Gland Cranes

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1	No. 2
Lifting Power	7,000 tons.	12,000 tons
Max. Length of Ship taken in	480 feet.	580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	58 „	66 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	22 „	28 „

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	385 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 „ 0 „
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	18 „ 7 „

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

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Tel. No. 259.

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Acting Local Manager.
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LIST OF BOOKS, Etc.

The Mary Dawson Game Book—A manual of Original Games	$ 3.50
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Candies and Bon Bons and how to make them, by M. H. Neil	3.00
Harry Lauder's Laughter and Logic	.30
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The Historical Development of Religion in China, by Walter J. Clennell	4.50
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NEW NOVELS at $1.75 Each.

The New Order, by Morice Gerard.
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Order at once and save disappointment—supply limited.

KELLY & WALSH'S

ANGLO-CHINESE DATE BLOCK

75 Cents each.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

ARTISTIC CALENDARS.

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"La Flor de la Isabela."

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PIGTAILS. FAVORITOS J. DOTRES.
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VEGUEROS FINOS.

TRY THEM. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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IMPORTERS of Teak, Philippine Hardwoods, Oregon Pine and Japanese Oak in Logs and Planks.

Teak and Hardwood supplied Machine Sawn to any Dimensions.

Prices and Samples, on application.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S.	"COLOMBIA"	Dec. 31st.
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These Steamers have the most modern equipment including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

Telephone 141. 88

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

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香港中外新報

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(*Chinese Daily Press*).

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Established for over FIFTY YEARS.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

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KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS
Telephone: No. 378.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,
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PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.

Fifteen minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden, and Social Rooms. European Manager meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

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THE VICTORIA HOTEL CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.

The only European Hotel in Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information and special attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. B. BYLES

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(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, EBAI AND OYUBARI COLLIERIES.

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For Particulars, apply to—
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FRENCH LESSONS

G MOUSSION

18 MORRISON HILL ROAD

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INTIMATIONS

A VICTROLA

brings to your home

ENTERTAINMENT,

INSPIRATION,

EDUCATION.

STYLES AND PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

20% Discount allowed for cash with order.
10% „ „ „ monthly accounts.

MOUTRIE'S

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—XMAS 1917—

Let this be a useful Xmas in Gifts, and you can't do better than wearables—that is, the right kind.

We have ready for your selection

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

of

USEFUL XMAS GIFTS FOR MEN.

MACKINTOSH

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Men's Wear Specialists,

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LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

REINA MARIA CIGARS are distinguished by a superb delicacy, the result of blending the finest Tobacco leaf.

In Boxes of 50 $4.50 duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

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By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.

FIRE ENGINE MAKERS.

MERRYWEATHERS'

Best Quality

CANVAS HOSE PIPES

Two Brands of World-wide Repute:

"DUB-SUB" and "EXTRA DUB-SUB"

Lined with Best Para Rubber when required.

Write for "Hints on Hose" and quotations:—

MERRYWEATHER & SONS, Ltd., Greenwich, London, S.E.

GERMAN LAWYER'S FEE.

A SEARCHING INQUIRY DESIRED.

Before Mr. Byrne, British Assessor, and Magistrate Li, two Chinese were charged at the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on December 12th, with having fraudulently and by means of false pretences obtained from one San Yu the sum of $965.

Det. Sgt. Yorke said that on October 8th the complainant reported to the Police that he had come from Canton with a sum of $1,400 in order to procure a new trial for his brother, who was undergoing a sentence of two years' imprisonment. On arrival in Shanghai he deposited the money with an exchange shop and obtained a receipt, which he handed to the two prisoners. Subsequently complainant received $465 from the accused and there was due the amount of $935. Failing to get any satisfaction in the matter of the new trial, on October 8th complainant went to the Police and informed them that the two accused had stated that they had engaged Dr. Fischer, a German lawyer. The accused produced receipts for the complainant's inspection, showing that Tls. 500 had been paid to Dr. Fischer and Tls. 100 to one King Vung-piau. These receipts were subsequently handed by complainant to Dr. Mei, a Chinese lawyer.

Dr. Mei said he had the receipts at his office. The complainant had not paid him the retaining fee. Dr. Fischer had called at his (counsel's) office on several occasions in connection with this matter.

Det. Sgt. Yorke said he thought Dr. Mei would state to the Court that Tls. 100 had been paid back to him by King Vung-piau, who had been given the money to search the Court's records of the case against complainant's brother. It was thought that the complainant would sue Dr. Fischer, but instead of doing so he was not seen or heard of for two months.

The Assessor remarked that it was a most scandalous thing that Tls. 500 had been paid and nothing had been done in the matter.

Mr. Haskel, who appeared for the accused, said he had written to Dr. Fischer asking for the return of the Tls. 500.

The Assessor, in ordering the case to be adjourned, said that the two prisoners looked like touts, and expressed the wish that the Police would make searching inquiries into the case.

Inspector Wheeler said that a great deal depended on the fact whether Dr. Fischer had been suspended from practising at the Mixed Court at the time that he received the Tls. 500.

Dr. Mei informed the Court that he had credited the complainant with the Tls. 100 he had received from the man King. The latter had promised to pay Tls. 500, but had not paid a cent except the Tls. 100. Counsel said he would send the receipts to the Court Registrar.

The Assessor said Dr. Mei must produce the receipts.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

ROADS AT FOOCHOW.

The Foochow district has been conspicuous for its absence of roads. A network of thousands of miles of narrow stone footpaths suitable only for pack-carrying by coolies supplied this section of China with its sole means of distributing goods by land. In order to demonstrate in a practical manner the advantages of good roads the local authorities recently completed the construction of about 12 miles of macadam road in and about the city of Foochow. The innovation was received with enthusiasm, and within a year 838 rickshas, 90 bicycles, and 48 carriages were in use on the road.

The authorities, backed by the native Chamber of Commerce, now propose (says the *N.-C. Daily News*) to construct a macadam highway along the river for a distance of 7 miles to the upper stone bridge. It is planned to purchase suitable motor vehicles for use on this new stretch of road. The route has been surveyed, and it is expected that $65,000 will be spent on its construction and the purchase of the motor vehicles which will be used for freight and passenger traffic. Following the completion of this project, it is probable that a road connecting Foochow with Pagoda Anchorage, the steamer port of arrival, 12 miles down the river, will be laid out.

GERMANY AGAINST THE WORLD.

The rest of the world can do without Germany. For purposes of recovery under peace conditions Germany is utterly dependent on the rest of the world. Let the representatives of the Allies and the United States meet in the next few months and define their peace terms once for all. Afterwards let Germany be immutably penalised for every month by which she prolongs the struggle beyond an assigned period. But also let her be assured that she will have sufficient access to market and raw materials, the full conditions of a safe and happy future if she concedes, reparatio, restitution, guarantees, and if she consents once for all to take her place amongst the society of nations on the basis of pacific equality—no more and no less. The use of economic power will be the crux of statesmanship which means to win both the war and the peace. With the stupendous combination of land power, sea power, air-power, and economic weapons which the Allies and America will wield next year, they will have it altogether in their hands to ensure as well the moral justice, as the inherent cohesion, and stability of a new international order.—*Observer.*

SPORT.

BILLARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The 3 and 4 Platoons of the H.K.P.R. gained a lead of nearly a hundred in the second round of this competition, at the Soldiers' Club on Monday night, when the first two games were played. Scores:—

"A" CO., H.K.E.C.

Pte. Bullock	159
Capt. Lammert	244

3 AND 4 P. H.K.P.R.

P. C. Guimaries	250
A. O. Barrodos	250

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

DIVISION II.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

88th Co. R.G.A. *v.* Middlesex Reserves—Navy Ground to-day at 4 p.m. Referee—Mr. Frost.

TABLES TO DATE.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
R.E.	2	2	0	0	10	1	4
R.G.A.	2	2	0	0	9	1	4
Navy	2	1	1	0	4	3	2
Club	3	0	2	1	4	7	1
Middlesex	3	0	2	1	2	17	1

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
H.K.D.C.	3	3	0	0	7	3	6
R.E.	2	2	0	0	8	0	4
Navy	3	1	2	0	4	5	2
Middlesex	2	0	2	0	1	6	0
R.G.A.	2	0	2	0	0	6	0

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
88th Co., R.G.A.	6	4	1	1	13	5	9
R.E. Reserves	7	3	2	2	17	13	8
S. China Ath.	4	3	1	0	8	2	6
87th Co., R.G.A.	5	3	2	0	9	8	6
St. Joseph's	5	2	3	0	10	11	4
83rd Co., R.G.A.	4	1	2	1	7	9	3
Kowloon	5	1	2	2	7	13	3
Staff and Dept.	5	1	3	1	4	11	3
Middlesex Res.	3	0	1	2	5	8	2

These tables include Saturday's matches.

NEW SHIPS, IF SUNK, WILL SINK SLOWLY.

Transports and cargo ships now contracted for by the United States Government will not fall an easy prey to the German submarines if the methods of construction put into effect by the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board prove to be as effective as engineers predict. There will be no more five-minute sinkings such as marked the destruction of the transport *Antilles* on its homeward journey, and every effort will be made to reduce to the minimum the danger of loss of life even if torpedoes find their mark.

At a heavy additional expense and in some instances at a slight sacrifice of carrying capacity, the Fleet Corporation is planning to equip its new ships with a system of bulkheads which will defy a single torpedo and keep the vessel afloat for a period long enough to permit those aboard to disembark safely even though two or three torpedoes find their target.

Admiral Capps, the General Manager, and engineers of the Fleet Corporation have no illusions about the practicability of building a non-sinkable craft, but they are confident that great loss of life can be averted, especially as the ships are to be convoyed by destroyers, thus making it precarious for submarines to continue their operations, particularly after the first torpedo is sent on its course.

By a system of bulkhead construction which has been studied out carefully the constructors believe that, without cutting down the carrying tonnage of a ship to a point where the vessel would prove impractical, comparative safety can be assured for all on board

Most of these vessels will be of from 10,000 to 12,000 tons and will be equipped with engines capable of driving them at sixteen knots an hour or better. They will be of steel construction of the latest design, and the bulkhead system will be extended if possible to guard the entire ship.

The most careful attention has been given to the design of the ships intended for the transport service. It has been found possible to extend the bulkheads in this class of ships without cutting down to any large extent the number of men carried. It is probable that there would, however, be little space left for carrying supplies other than those needed for the men on board.

The safeguards will not be as complete in connection with the cargo-carrying ships to be built under the new plan, but the object will be to make them immune from danger of sinking rapidly. The problem of cargo has to be considered in the construction of these vessels.

The necessity for haste in construction also has received careful thought in putting the plans of the Emergency Fleet Corporation into effect. Expense has not been permitted to stand in the way of safety for men and cargoes.

Most of the new-type ships will be built in the fabricating yards, but as far as possible the idea of more adequate bulkhead protection has been carried out in the completion of commandered ships which were partly built. These vessels, armed and convoyed and equipped with all of the anti-submarine devices it is believed, will prove worthy foes of Germany's undersea fleet.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt, C.F., Treasurer of the above fund, gratefully acknowledges the following subscriptions and submits a statement of accounts for the half-month ending December 17th:—

W. J. Pringle	*	$ 5.00
S. M. R.	§	30
S. D.	§	1.50
Anon.	§	30.00
E. W. H	§	15.00
C. Montague Ede	*	10.00
W. S. Brown	*	5.00
M. S.	*	10.00
W. L. Leask	*	10.00
A. G. Gordon	*	10.00
W. A. Hannibal	*	5.00
Total		$ 101.80
Balance in hand on 1/12/17		463.19
Already acknowledged to 10/12/17		665.00
Monthly subscriptions paid in advance		130.00
Total		$1,359.99
Expenditure to 17th Dec.		1,210.93
Balance in hand		$ 149.06

*—Monthly subscription.
§—Donation.

C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F.,
Treasurer.

TSAR'S DAUGHTER IN JAPAN

JAPANESE REPORTERS' HUNT.

The reported escape from Russia of Tatiana, daughter of the former Tsar, which was reported recently, has called the reportorial sleuth hounds of the Japanese newspapers into action, says the *Japan Advertiser*. The despatch was from New York, and, according to an American who is prominently associated with Russian war relief work, is the work of Russians now in America engaged in relief work who first predicted the arrival of the former Grand Duchess as a part of their publicity.

During the last few days the beautiful daughter of the ex-Russian ruler has been found—by Japanese reporters—no less than a half dozen times, in Tokio, Shimonoseki, Yokohama, and Karuizawa; at Shimbashi station, the Russian Consulate, the American Consulate and in an American home in Tokio. She has been both blonde and brunette; disguised as the daughter of a priest, as a Japanese soldier, and as an emigrant. Tatiana, if judged from the Japanese Press, is considerable of a will of the wisp.

The *Hochi* Hawkshaw scooped the Capital on the Tatiana story. At Shimbashi station he got his story which was good for a half column and a picture. His identification is little short of marvellous. Let him speak for himself:

"She was in man's dress, but her fleshy, rosy cheeks and the glowing live pupils of her eyes, as she stood there, left no doubt in the mind of those who saw her that she was Tatiana, 20 years old, second daughter of the former Tsar."

And who could doubt such positive evidence? But as final proof the *Hochi* cites the passenger list of the *Shinyo Maru*, and the unusual Russian names of Mr. and Mrs. Romanoff thereon.

Russians in Japan are of the opinion that the report that Tatiana is on her way to America is entirely false. They can see no plausible reason why the girl of 20 should leave her family for the journey which would necessarily be perilous.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers of Hongkong, in their report dated December 18th, state:—

The improvement noted in our last report, issued on 23rd ultimo, has continued throughout the period under review, and an advance of $3-$5 has to be recorded.

Latest advices from Bombay indicate a very strong market, chiefly due to the fact that, owing to the abnormal rise in piecegoods, more yarn is being sold to the weavers there than for export, the effect of which will be a considerable curtailment of shipments to China.

The total business transacted during the interval amounts to some 7,000 bales, which again, as previously reported, consists mainly of "Tens." Latterly, however, a fair demand set in for "Twelves," which also became an active market. On the other hand, "Twenties" appear to be in a category by themselves, for, instead of sharing in the general advance, they have actually receded $10, or thereabouts. Doubtless, this is due to a heavy set-back in Japan in this count.

Deliveries have been quite good. Total sales, 7,000 bales; bargains, about 14,000 bales.

SHANGHAI has been a fairly steady market, latest advices indicating a rise of about two taels all round.

JAPANESE YARNS.—A very limited business has been recorded at a decline of $10, following the fluctuations in the Osaka market.

The following are latest quotations:—200 bales Nagasaki, No. 20s, at $218-$220; 3 Horses, No. 16s, at $204; 3 Horses, No. 20s, at $225; 700 bales Yellow Joss, No. 20s, at $208-$210; Setsu, No. 10s, at $180; Setsu, No. 20s, at $230, and Blue Fish, No. 20s, at $230.

RAW COTTON.—No sales in Bengal or Chinese.

Quotations: Bengal, at $37 to $43; Chinese, at $45 to $57 per picul.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 15th December is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 50 weeks
This Year	$11,763	$671,423
Last Year	12,277	710,941
Decrease	515	39,516

OUTRAGES BY BANDITS NEAR THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

A Correspondent writes as follows under date December 16th:—

Through the medium of your valuable columns, I beg to bring to the notice of the high officials at Canton the daring robberies which have taken place recently in broad daylight at Chin Kai market town and Tong-tau-ha Railway Station, in Tung Koon District, twenty odd miles beyond the New Territories. About ten days ago some three hundred bandits armed to the teeth and disguised as soldiers, marched in to Chin Kai market town at about 6 o'clock in the morning. As soon as they arrived they attacked the pawn-shops. Fortunately the premises were well built of good concrete and the robbers were unable to break in. Then they set fire to the pawn-shops, and as a consequence, various other shops in the vicinity were entirely gutted. The total number of houses destroyed was about twenty, and the loss of property was considerable.

When the villagers in the neighbourhood of the market received the alarm they combined together to fight the robbers. Owing, however, to the fact that the villagers were not so well armed as the robbers, they were badly defeated, and about twenty of them were killed. About half-a-dozen of them who did not take up arms against the looters were carried away and shot or stabbed to death without mercy. Finally, when the robbers found that they could not remain any longer in the market, they kidnapped some of the people. Altogether about 21 persons were taken away and confined in the robbers' village, some ten miles from the Tong-tau-ha Railway Station, and were there held for ransom. Next day, finding that nine of their captives were without means, the bandits released them, but the remainder were still held for ransom. Five days ago, two robbers, accompanied by one of the captives, returned to Chin Kai market and demanded $3,000 and 50 taels of good Macao opium for the release of their twelve prisoners. The people were warned that if any harm were done to the two marauders all the captives would lose their lives.

The matter was reported to the Tung Koon magistrate the day after the outrage took place, and telegraphic advice was also sent to the Military and Civil Governors of Canton, but although more than a week has elapsed no official steps have been taken to bring the bandits to justice or to protect the people. A telegram appeared in the local Chinese papers a few days ago stating that the Military Governor of Canton had received advice from the Tung Koon magistrate that he would personally lead a regiment of soldiers against the bandits, but so far nothing appears to have been done.

Just two days ago, another bold kidnapping case took place at the Tong-tau-hau Railway Station. A man named Yee, who has some means and had prepared to come to Hongkong with his grandson on the 12th inst., arrived at a friend's house in Tong-tau-ha market town, and was requested to stay there overnight. Next morning when he went with his grandson to the Railway Station, about 30 yards from the market, to take the train for Hongkong, two kidnappers accosted them and asked them to go along with them. About fifty yards away there were a score of robbers lying in wait. Unfortunately this same man was kidnapped once last year, and was compelled to pay several thousand dollars for his release.

As a consequence of these raids the inhabitants of the district are living in a state of dread, and business is at a standstill. Men have to be hired at high wages to watch the houses. If the officials were to pay more attention to such matters and quarter soldiers at Tong-tau-ha Railway Station, as was done last year, these outrages would soon cease.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P.R.

NOS. 3 AND 4 PLATOONS (NO. 2 COMPANY).

These Platoons will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, December 19th. Inspector C.M.S. Alves will take the parade.

LEAVE REGULATIONS (PARADES AND DRILLS).

Departmental Order No. 87 is suspended until further orders, and the following will take its place:—

87.—No member below the rank of Inspector shall absent himself from any parade, drill, lecture, practice, etc., without the permission of either the D.S.P. (R.) or Adjutant. No application will be entertained unless made in writing and submitted through the proper channels.

Inspectors and senior ranks will apply direct for such permission.

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

Hongkong, December 18th, 1917.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

CAMP.

Reference Infantry Battalion Orders dated 19th November, 1917, the special train on Saturday, 22nd December, will leave Kowloon for Lowu at 3.45 p.m. instead of 2.15 p.m.

Reference Corps Order No. 1 dated 17th Dec., 1917, the 8.05 a.m. (mail) train will not stop at Shatin, but a special train will leave Kowloon at 8.25 a.m. for Shatin.

PARADES.

Reference Corps Order No. 2 dated 17th Dec., 1917, No. 8 Platoon (Kowloon Dock Sections Nos. 13, 14 and 15 and men of No. 16 Section who have not attended Camp) will parade at Kowloon Station at 8.15 a.m. on 23rd December instead of at Hunghom Station at 7.50 a.m.

Machine-gun Company (Kowloon Dock N.C.Os. and men) will parade at the same time and place and under the same conditions as No. 8 Platoon.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, December 18th, 1917.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.).]

RETURNED DEPORTEES.

Kwung Mun was indicted for returning from banishment before the expiration of the prescribed term.

Five previous convictions were proved against him.

The prisoner admitted that he had been banished many times, but said that he came to the Colony on this occasion as he was passing through to his home.

The Chief Justice—You are an undesirable. The Colony does not want men of your character. I sentence you to hard labour for three years.

Lo Hawk pleaded guilty to a similar offence.

Previous convictions were proved against the prisoner, who had been banished several times. He was first of all arrested in December, 1915, and banished for ten years. He was again arrested in November, 1916, and sentenced to six months' hard labour and banished for twenty years. He returned and was banished again for life.

Prisoner said he had no intention of returning to the Colony to make it his settlement; he simply came to see his son, who was a barber.

The Chief Justice—Is your son in this Colony now?

Prisoner—In all probability he is in this Colony. I do not know his address. I chastised him and he ran away.

The Chief Justice—You have returned three times from banishment. If you come again you will get a severe punishment. The sentence of the Court is two years' hard labour.

ARMED ROBBERS' BRUTAL ASSAULT ON TWO WOMEN.

On Yiu, Lou Sin, and Un Fok were indicted for robbing and assaulting two women.

It appeared that on the 3rd inst. two women, Chan Ti and her mother, who lived at 24, Upper Lascar Road, heard somebody knock at their door at 9 o'clock in the morning. They asked who was there, and the prisoners replied that they had come to return $2 that were due. The women asked the men to pass the money through a hole in the door, but they answered that they wished to speak to them on business. When the door was opened the prisoners rushed in and gagged the women. They then broke open some boxes and removed the contents, consisting of bangles, etc. Shortly afterwards the police came and broke open the door, which the prisoners had barred. The first and second prisoners were captured by Inspector Brown, and on the first were found the bangles and on the second various coins. The men were armed with knives, with which they threatened the inmates.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) proved previous convictions against the first and second prisoners.

The Chief Justice—The prisoners have pleaded guilty to the offence, which is a very serious one. They attacked two defenceless women, robbed them and gagged them, and, but for the excellent conduct of a Chinese constable, they would have got away. The law of the Colony allows physical punishment. So long as I am the Chief Justice in this Colony I shall put down these disgraceful acts of violence. The sentence of the Court is imprisonment for six months, and fourteen strokes with the cat."

A COLD BLOODED MURDER.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the hearing was continued of the case in which Ah Tim and Ho Hung, two Chinese, are charged with the murder of the accountant of the Po On Insurance Co.

One of the accomplices who has turned Crown witness gave a detailed description of the several meetings which were held by the confederates at a refreshment room in Lascar Row. Witness stated that Ah Tim, who was employed by the Po Insurance Co. as a shroff promised to open the door to allow them to enter the premises. If the accountant woke up they would have to kill him; otherwise he would recognise them and unpleasantness would ensue. Witness described how he was promised $1,000 for his share in the foul deed, and said that an attempt was made a few days earlier, but failed.

The hearing was further adjourned.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of six taels of opium.

It was stated that defendant, who was noticed gazing at the window of a shop in Des Vœux Road, tried to run away as soon as he saw a constable. This raised suspicion, and chase was given. At the Police Station defendant was searched and the opium was found concealed in his trousers. Defendant made a statement at the Police Station to the effect that he had in his possession 31 tins of opium, nine of which were removed by the detective who arrested him.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant $500; in default, six months' hard labour.

COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.

A POLICE INFORMER CONVICTED.

At the Hongkong Criminal Sessions, yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.), Chon Kee was indicted for being in possession of a number of dies and paraphernalia for making counterfeit coins.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty to the charge and said he wished to make a statement in accordance with what his solicitor would advise him. He was an informer, and the police arrested him.

Asked who his solicitor was, the prisoner replied that he had one in the Police Court proceedings and what was said then would be his defence now.

The following jury were empanelled:—Messrs. S. W. A. Uldall (foreman), C. B. Brooke, Alfonso Mathias, J. J. Jonckheer, E. L. Sim, J. Mitchell, and A. Jenkins.

The Crown Solicitor, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that a man had already been sentenced in connection with this case. The facts were curious. Prisoner gave information to the police upon which the man who had already been convicted was arrested by the police on August 31st. The Police made a raid on a house at Santipo, and found certain dies and machinery for making coins. The man who had already been convicted would be called and he would prove that the prisoner was making counterfeit coins. There was a mystery as to why the prisoner should have given the police information regarding his business. The only explanation was that he thought it best to get rid of his accomplice and also the machinery, which he found dangerous.

Mr. G. S. D. Hamel (Consul-General for the Netherlands) deposed that the dies resembled those used in the making of genuine coins.

Mr. Dovey, Government Analyst, said he did not profess to be expert, but he had made a study of machinery for making coins.

The Chief Justice—I don't think I could allow questions to be put to Mr. Dovey regarding the machinery. He is not an expert. The prisoner could offer a vigorous opposition.

The jurors and the Chief Justice at this stage inspected the machinery carefully.

Chang Kung Lau said that he was the landlord of 10, Lai Chi-kok Road. The prisoner came to him to rent the premises on July 14th last, and gave him the name of Kok Choi.

Kok Wing Chow deposed that he was at present undergoing sentence at Victoria Gaol. He worked under the prisoner as a cook sometime in June or July, for $30 with a condition. Prisoner's shop, which was a grocery, was divided into two parts. The front part was set aside for the grocery business but the back was utilised for coining. Witness was not to say a word about the counterfeiting business. The prisoner also told him that the police might come in any moment and the whole lot of them would be captured. Therefore it was advisable to change their names in the meantime. If witness was caught and detained in prison it would not be a disgrace, as he would be under a different name and so his friends and relatives would not know. The prisoner also assured him that in the event of his being arrested, he would get him out of gaol in two or three months' time.

Asked if he believed that the prisoner gave information to the police and thus had him arrested, witness replied that he did not believe it for a moment. He did not think it possible for a man who conducted this sort of business to give information to the police.

Continuing, witness said that prisoner brought some implements into the shop and kept them in witness' box, with the latter's permission.

The Chief Justice—What caused you to give the accused away?—Witness: On account of the breach of promise. As he promised to bail me out and has not done so I came here to tell the truth. The prisoner said he had an uncle in the British Court of Justice at Hongkong and therefore he had authority to take me out.

Chin Wat gave evidence that the prisoner approached him many times to find money in order to make "touch" money. Witness replied that he himself could not be of any assistance, but he would consult his friends on the subject. The prisoner said that a capital of at least $300 was required to start the business. A week later witness went to Ho Tak San's shop at Yaumati. He heard Ho Tak San say to the prisoner that if

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

LEAVING THE COLONY WITHOUT PERMISSION.

DUTCHMAN SENT TO GAOL FOR SIX MONTHS.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. Dyer Ball, H. Van de Donwer, who described himself as a Dutchman, pleaded guilty to attempting to leave the Colony without the permission of H.E. the Governor, or without a pass from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Defendant stated that he left Java, where he had been a merchant, because his name had been put on the British Black List. Before leaving Java he called on the British Consul and informed him that he wanted to join his wife and children in Holland, and requested a permit to pass through British Colonies. The Consul demurred, and said he could not grant him permission, as defendant's name had not been struck off the Black List. Defendant wired to the Department of War, asking whether his name could not be removed from the list. A reply was received to the effect that it would take two months before that could be done. Defendant, however, managed to get away from Java. He went to Singapore, where he had no trouble at all. He then came to Hongkong, intending to proceed from here to Holland. The Assistant Colonial Secretary, however, refused him permission to go to Holland, but promised to give him a permit to return to Java. Defendant did not desire to return to Java, and so he called on the Assistant Colonial Secretary again, and asked his assistance. Defendant added that he had received two letters from British firms in Birmingham and Manchester, urging him to return to Amsterdam and open up business there.

The Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. McI. Messer) said that defendant's name had been included in the Black List, and, for certain reasons, on his arrival in Hongkong, he was not allowed to proceed to Holland, though he was at liberty to return to Java. Defendant, however, got into a motor-car with his luggage and was proceeding along the Taipo Road, admittedly with the intention of getting to Canton, and from there taking steamer. Upon information received the swing bridge by the Taipo level crossing was lowered, and defendant was held up.

Mr. Dyer Ball—Your motive was to join your family and start business in Holland. In spite of the Government regulations, and the fact that you are on the Black List, you, instead of being deterred from going, attempted to get through to Canton by motor-car. You had been definitely refused permission. It is a deliberate infringement of the regulation. Have you anything more to say?

Defendant—No, sir.

Mr. Dyer Ball—I see no reason why you should not be sentenced to imprisonment. It was a deliberate attempt to get away at night-time, when you were not likely to be stopped. You have admitted that you are on the Black List. It is a deliberate infringement of the law. I sentence you to six months' imprisonment. The Captain Superintendent of Police has promised to send records to H.E. the Governor for his consideration.

the business was for the manufacture of genuine silver he did not mind making a trial. Witness said a brass impression, a little bigger than the one shown to him in Court, was handed over to Ho Tak San for inspection. Witness gave the accused $100 to join in the business of making genuine coins, which was not prohibited in the Colony.

The Chief Justice—You are not making your case any better by talking such nonsense.

Sin Chi also gave evidence of having advanced the accused $489 for the business.

His Lordship, in addressing the jury, said that the prisoner in the dock stood accused of a very serious charge. The evidence was very simple. What the accomplice had said as to the conversation that took place between them would not be sufficient for a conviction, but there was also the evidence of two other witnesses. Between them they had said what took place.

The jury returned a verdict of "guilty."

The Chief Justice, addressing the prisoner, said:—It is due to your error that the other man is undergoing imprisonment. It is a great pity that a man of your ability, who is described as a good workman and a very good fitter, should devote your talents in this way. You attempted to get that man, who has already been sentenced, into your criminal scheme. I pass upon you the same sentence as has been passed on him. According to the law I am empowered to sentence you for life. I sentence you to five years' hard labour.

CHIEF OFFICER CONVICTED OF THEFT.

THOUGHT THE ARTICLES WERE OF NO FURTHER USE.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. Dyer Ball, J. C. Fransden, chief officer of the str. *Chinhai*, pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of steel rope, iron stanchions, etc., valued at $500, the property of the China Navigation Steamship Company.

Inspector Terrett—This is a case of larceny on board ship. I wish the evidence of the Captain, as to whether defendant had his permission to remove the articles, to be recorded.

Defendant said he thought the articles were not going to be put to any further use. A Chinese came on board and asked his permission to remove the sweepings on the deck. He gave it on the understanding that the man should clean up the 'tween decks, which were in a dirty condition. Defendant stated that he received $110 for the articles, which he thought were of absolutely no value.

Inspector Terrett stated that the Captain of the vessel reported the larceny to the Police, who made a search and discovered that articles to the value of $500 had been sold by defendant to marine hawkers. One of the hawkers produced a permit signed by the defendant, requesting the Police to pass the articles.

At this stage Mr. Dyer Ball adjourned the hearing to inspect the stolen articles at the Police Station.

On resuming, Mr. Dyer Ball said—I have inspected the articles. I fail to see how you could possibly be of the opinion that these exhibits were no good. I propose to ask the Captain of the ship to go into the witness-box and tell the Court whether the articles are necessary, and what is his estimate of their worth.

Captain E. B. Jones said that the articles were absolutely necessary. They had not been used during the present trip, because light cargo was being loaded on board.

Mr. Dyer Ball—Had defendant any right to dispose of the things, as he admits he has done?—Witness: No, he had no right to do so.

Have you got the authority to do so?—No, when the articles on the steamer are unserviceable we communicate with the Marine Superintendent and request him to remove them to the Company's godowns.

Mr. Dyer Ball to defendant—It is a very serious thing for a chief officer of your standing to take upon yourself to do anything like this and get money for it.

Mr. Dyer Ball next enquired from the Captain whether defendant bore a good character.

The Captain—Yes, he has always borne a good character. He was with me for three years.

Mr. Dyer Ball—Can you conceive any reason for defendant's firm conviction that the articles were of no use to the ship?—Witness—No.

Defendant said that the articles had not been requisitioned for nearly three trips. It had always been the custom for the chief officer of a vessel to dispose of any unserviceable goods.

Mr. Dyer Ball—What have you done with the money you received by selling the articles?

Defendant—I have $71 left; the rest I put to my personal use. At present we have a carpenter on board, who is paid out of my own pocket. The Company, however, is unaware of this.

Mr. Dyer Ball—Did you pay the money to the carpenter?—Witness—Oh, no; not out of this money.

Mr. Dyer Ball, to Inspector Terrett—Do you press the case?—The Inspector: No, I am only acting on behalf of the Police.

The Captain—I think the money should be made good to the Company.

Inspector Terrett—What about the marine hawkers? They were acting *bond-fide*, and have given the Police all information. It is hard that they should be made to suffer.

Mr. Dyer Ball—I will make an order for the return of the property to the Company. The $71 in defendant's possession can be distributed amongst the hawkers.

Defendant—I am willing to compensate the hawkers.

Mr. Dyer Ball—I do not propose to release you with a warning. This is a serious case and you admit you sold the articles without the consent of the Company. When you received the money you remained silent. It is a disgraceful act on the part of a man of your standing, and I am going to fine you $250. The money will be paid to the Company. If you fail to pay the fine you will go to gaol for three months.

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18

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

AS and from the 15th inst, MR. J. G. GRAY has been authorised to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

SNOWMAN & Co.
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NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that MR. FRANK HAMILTON SAWYER has from date Ceased to have any interest in or connection with our Company in Hongkong or in the Orient and that our Power of Attorney in his favour has been revoked.

Dated the 18th December, 1917.

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GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of $500,000—current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the 20th December, 1917.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 21st December, 1917.

Persons tendering to state

The amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, etc."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

"Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 23 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills)."

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporated capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Colonel,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.

His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 19th December, 1917. [1343

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 24th inst., at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1917. [24

G. R.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that in accordance with Regulations published under Government Notification No. 514 of 23rd November, 1917, commencing from 1st JANUARY next, all PRIVATE RICKSHAS have to be LICENSED at an Annual Licence fee of $10 payable in advance.

RICKSHA-DRIVERS have to be Licensed at a fee of 30 cents Half-Yearly.

C. McL. MESSER,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1917. [1395

THE SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING CO., LTD.

ACCORDING to telegraphic advices received To-day, THE SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING CO., LTD., have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND on the Ordinary Shares of the Company at the rate of 2/- per Share free of income-tax, payable January 5th, 1918. (Coupon No. 29.)

For THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. (SOUTH CHINA), LTD.,
N. L. WATSON.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1917 [1396

STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

DISPENSARY Buildings, Raffles Place, Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS of the IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD, where subscription are received, new Members are enrolled and all Members are welcomed as Visitors during their stay in port.

[1389

INTIMATIONS

8% MILITARY LOAN.

REDEMPTION OF DRAWN BONDS.

THE Repayment of 8% Military Bonds drawn at the Third Drawing amounting to $1,700,000 will commence on 10th December, 1917. The Repayment will be made in SILVER.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.
Peking, 26th November, 1917.
[1391

8% MILITARY LOAN.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS DRAWN AT THIRD DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that at the 3rd Drawing for Repayment of the 8 per cent. Military Loan Bonds held on 2nd October, 1917, Bonds to the value of $1,700,000.00 have been drawn, which amount constitutes about one-fifth of the Bonds recognised by this Ministry. A List of Drawn Bonds is published in the *Government Gazette* and other newspapers.

Repayment of Bonds sold in Singapore, Batavia and the Philippine Islands will be made by the Branch Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at these places. THE BANK OF CHINA, Shanghai, will transfer funds for Repayment of Bonds sold through the Batavia SOE PO SAH. In Cuba, Repayment will be made by the Changsha Guild upon surrender of the Bonds to the BANK OF CHINA, Shanghai: in Yokohama by the CHINESE CONSULATE-GENERAL: in Kiangsi by the KIANGSI BANK: in Fukien by the BANK OF CHINA: in Peking by the BANK OF CHINA. Besides the above cases, Repayment of Drawn Bonds will generally be made by the BANK OF CHINA, Shanghai.

Drawn Bonds when presented must be accompanied by all remaining Coupons, as all such Bonds are not entitled to any further interest after the payment of 11th Coupon. If all remaining Coupons (beginning with the 12th Coupon) are not presented together with the Drawn Bonds, then the total amount represented by these Coupons shall be deducted from the repayable principal.

Drawn Bonds must be presented for Repayment within five years from the date of Third Drawing, after which period of five years such Bonds shall become Null and Void.

$1,000 each.		$100 each.	
Nos.	Tickets	Nos.	Tickets.
9-10	2	125-155	31
21-22	2	1011-1041	31
25-26	2	1073-1103	31
29-32	4	1135-1196	62
37-38	2	1259-1289	31
82-83	2	1554-1584	31
90-91	2	1696-1726	31
96-99	4	1790-1851	62
334-335	2	5559-5563	5
338-339	2	6436-6468	31
354-355	2	6500-6530	31
358-359	2	6748-6778	31
366-367	2	6810-6840	31
378-379	2	6935-6965	31
474-500	27	7528-7558	31
636-662	27	9210-9316	107
3155-3181	27	9854-9960	107
3209-3262	54	10068-10174	107
3317-3329	6	10282-10495	214
3301-3371	21	10710-10816	107
4045-4071	27	11673-11779	107
4153-4179	27	12101-12207	107
4234-4255	22	12422-12635	214
4257-4260	4	13503-13600	38
4265-4266	2	13701-13724	24
4279-4280	2	13787-13817	31
4285-4286	4	14040-14040	31
4306-4307	2	14072-14096	25
4318-4321	4	14099-14134	37
4339-4370	32	18137-18167	31
9085-9112	28	18261-18291	31
9141-9168	28	18354-18384	31
9309-9336	28	18642-18646	5
9393-9420	28	18672-18673	2
10117-10144	28	19717-19823	107
10201-10256	56	19931-20037	107
10313-10368	56	20787-20893	107
12057-12083	27	21001-21107	107
12111-12137	27	21429-21535	107
12332-12358	27	22071-22177	107
12386-12412	27	22927-23140	214
12494-12520	27	23355-23427	73
12556-12582	27	30001-30034	34
12872-12925	54	30677-30783	107
12980-13006	27	30891-31104	214
13169-13195	27	31533-31639	107
13223-13276	54	31961-32000	40
13385-13411	27	32687	1
13489-13513	25	32691	1
13564-13588	25	32693-32694	2
13694-13697	4	32696-32700	5
	977	32737-32951	215
		33167-33381	215
		34457-34671	215
		35102-35316	215
		36822-37036	215
		37467-37896	430
		38327-38756	430
		39001-39058	58
		39273-39379	107
		39808-39810	3
		39821-39825	5
		39861-39865	5
		39876-39885	10
		39896-39905	10
			5,430

$10 each.		$5 each.	
Nos.	Tickets	Nos.	Tickets.
1903-2372	380	2582-3109	528
3273-4652	380	5750-6277	528
5033-5412	380	6806-7333	528
5793-6552	760	7862-8917	1,056
7313-7692	380	9974-10500	527
10745-10905	61	14901	1
11111-11171	61	67894-68421	528
11233-11293	61	70006-70533	528
11355-11476	122	71590-72645	1,056
11599-11659	61	89150-89677	528
12148-12208	61	89206-89733	528
12392-12452	61	87430-87957	528
12575-12696	123	88486-89013	528
13795-13855	61	90503-91125	528
13917-13977	61	93766-94293	528
14405-14465	61	97990-99045	1,056
14527-14587	61	100102-100629	528
14771-14831	61	103793-104325	528
15137-15197	61	104854-105909	1,056
18732-19100	368	108028-108557	530
19183-19194	12	110143-110408	261
19308-19429	122	161001-161269	269
48265-48644	380	162330-162859	530
49405-50164	760	226300-226950	30
57005-57384	380	231625-231654	30
57765-58144	380	231685-231700	16
60805-61184	380	233901-233914	14
61565-61944	380	233945-234000	56
63085-63464	380	235101-235104	4
65365-65744	380	249119-249148	30
68405-69164	760	249389-249418	30
69925-70304	380	249509-249538	30
A47845-47900	53	949599-249658	60
A48101-48108	8	250199-250228	30
A48875-48900	26	250259-250288	30
A49001-49035	35	250499-250528	30
A49097-49200	104	250559-250588	30
A49501-49518	18	250679-250708	30
A49857-49900	44	250859-250888	30
A50201-50215	15	251099-251158	60
A50618-50676	59	251219-251248	30
A51295-51300	6	251429-251458	30
A51401-51453	53	251489-251548	60
A58307-58686	380	251663-251690	28
A59067-59826	760	251775-251802	28
A61383-61734	352	251859-251886	28
Azzool-63262	382		
A64027-64408	382		13,950
	11,025		

[1392

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that DELIVERY ORDER No. 3210 to our order covering two hundred steel plates ex s.s. "THORDIS," arrived from Seattle on the 7th day of November, 1917, has been LOST and is now Cancelled.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1917. [1379

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4100 for Fourteen Shares Nos. 13464/13477 in the name of MARY SAMUEL PERRY has been LOST or STOLEN, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1917. [1380

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

BEFORE purchasing ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES for use in connection with the Company's supply, Consumers are recommended to communicate with the Undersigned with a view to ascertaining:—

1. If the Appliances, and their use, are in accordance with the Company's Regulations.
2. If the Wiring of the premises, where it is intended to instal such Appliances, is suitable.

It is important that the foregoing information should be obtained from the Company, as not only does the neglect to do so endanger property by fire, but in addition may lead to a contravention of the Ordinance

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
[1387

CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK IN CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under instructions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, the business in China of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK has been placed in Liquidation.

And all Parties of Chinese, Allied and Neutral nationalities having Claims against the said Bank in Canton are hereby required to notify the Canton Bureau of Liquidation of their Claims, within one month from this date.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, that all Parties indebted to the said Bank must discharge their liabilities within one month from this date after which period the Central Bureau of Liquidation will take such actions as may be necessary.

LOCAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, CANTON.
Canton, 1st December, 1917. [1338

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 8th January, at 3 P.M., at the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, and before a Committee presided by the Engineer Director of the Public Works, tenders will be received for the contract of "ERECTION OF A BUILDING FOR THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE"

The conditions of the tendering, the specifications and the Plans of the Building are open to the Public at the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, and in the PORTUGUESE CONSULATE in Hongkong, where they can be examined all week days.

Macao, Public Works Department, 6th December, 1917.

RAUL M. DE FARIA E MAIA,
Engineer Director.
[1388

YOU ARE INVITED to come and inspect our Fine Assortment of

DOLLS, TOYS,
and
CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Prices from 10 Cents upwards.

GRAÇA & Co.,
No 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.
[1389

INTIMATION

WINES AND SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

Case No. 1. $22.00

3 Bots. St. Estephe Claret.
2 " Light Dry Sherry.
2 " Port, Full Bodied.
2 " Gin.
1 Bot. Superior Old Cognac.
1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

Case No. 2. $28.00

1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
1 " Burgundy "Beaune."
3 Bots. St. Estephe Claret.
1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry, Sandeman's.
1 " Port, Superior Light Invalid.
1 " Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
1 " Gin.
½ " Orange Curacao.

Case No. 3. $32.00

1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
1 " Old Brown Sherry "E.E." Quality.
2 Bots. Superior Old Port "D" Quality.
1 " Very Finest OLD BROWN Brandy "E" Quality.
1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
1 " Kilty Liqueur Whisky (guaranteed 20 years old).
2 Bots. St. Julien Claret.
1 Bot. Gin.
½ " Orange Curacao.

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
[12

BIRTHS.

FRASER.—At 3, Queen's Gardens, Hongkong, on December 18th, to MR. and MRS. W. FRASER, a son. [1344

WOOD.—In Shameen, on the 16th inst., to the wife of MARSHALL WOOD, a son. [1345

MARRIAGES.

JOLY—BRADGATE.—At All Saints' Church, Tientsin, on December 5th, by the Rev. S. G. Tomlin, CECIL HENRY BENGRAFT JOLY, to GLADYS EDITH MAY BRADGATE.

ORR—NICHOLLS.—At H.B.M. Consulate-General, and later at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. Dean Walker, on December 12th, ROBERT BOYD, son of WILLIAM SNELL ORR, of Ealing, London, to CLARE GERTRUDE, daughter of the late William Nicholls, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London.

Newspaper Contract: 6th Floor, Prince's Bldg. Chater Office: 12A, Chater Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 19TH DECEMBER 1917.

DEMOCRACY AND THE WAR.

THE failure of the Russian people to realise the issues which are at stake in this world war has been described as a serious indictment of democracy. The statement, however, would not be justified even if the world were not already aware that the former autocracy was angling for a separate peace in its own interests, for the Russian nation has never had any opportunity to prepare itself for the responsibilities of representative government, which have been so suddenly thrust upon it. The mass of the people are hopelessly illiterate, and, as WINTHROP said, "slavery is but half abolished, emancipation is but half completed while millions are left without education." If we are to judge of democracy we must take it in its highest form of development—in Great Britain, France, and the United States of America, where, although naturally predisposed to peace, it has shown itself ready to fight to a finish on behalf of right and able to organise itself for the fray in as many months as its enemies took years to accomplish a similar task. The disadvantage at which a peace-loving democracy may be placed as regards a military autocracy at the beginning of hostilities is fully compensated for by the fact that it enters the struggle united in a firm conviction of the justice of its cause and not at the bidding of a ruling class with whose ambitions it may not be in sympathy. Its determination is not, therefore, likely to be shaken by reverses of fortune and there is no need to feed it on fiction. This is illustrated by the statement of war-aims which the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the Executive of the Labour Party have drawn up for submission to the National Labour Conference to be held in London at the end of this month. "The fundamental purpose of the British Labour movement," it declares, "in supporting a continuance of the war is that the world may be made safe for democracy." The British working man has never been in any doubt as to the consequences of a German peace. He knows that it would mean merely an armistice to be spent in feverish preparations for an early resumption of the strife, and that it would sound the death-knell of all his hopes of the universal abolition of compulsory military service, the limitation of armaments, the establishment of a League of Nations and an International High Court, and the formation of an International Legislature. After the great sacrifices which he has made, he commands with the rest of the nation, he is in no mood for a premature settlement which would enable the Junker party to represent themselves as the saviours of Germany and to justify by results their wholesale violations of all the rules which civilisation has built up through the centuries for robbing warfare of its savagery of the Dervishes. Therefore he rejects the formula of "no annexations and no indemnities," and declares that those who have been guilty of "inhuman and ruthless conduct" shall be punished for their crimes. While repudiating war conquest, the manifesto referred to above insists on the necessity of restitution and reparation and of territorial adjustments. "The fundamental conditions of peace," it says, "must be the reparation by Germany, under the direction of an International Commission of the invaded countries, Belgium and the reparation for Belgian misery." The crimes for which Alsace-Lorraine was taken from France is emphasised, and the suggestion is made that the inhabitants of the two Provinces should decide their own destiny under the protection of the League of Nations. This is a compromise between the German and French proposals, but the wisdom of granting a number of small independent States may be questioned where there is a friendly and sympathetic Power enjoying a liberal form of government. The claims of the claims for a united Italy and an independent Poland are admitted, and it is proposed to submit the reorganisation of the Balkans to an International Commission. It is also urged that the peoples freed from the execrated rule of the Turks should be administered by a Commission under the League of Nations, and that the conquered territories in tropical Africa should be dealt with as a single independent State in a similar way. The experience of Egypt, for some years after the occupation, however, scarcely inspires confidence in this scheme, which, as Sir H. H. JOHNSTON points out, contains the seeds of a thousand international quarrels and disputes. Sooner or later Germany would be represented on the Board of Administration and would find in it a promising field for the exercise of her capacity for intrigue. On the other hand, by judiciously dividing the Colonies taken from Germany amongst the Allies who held possessions contiguous to them the risks of friction would be reduced to a minimum and development would be accelerated to the great advantage of the natives.

Mr. R. Phillips, of Messrs. Gande, Price & Co., Shanghai, has left for home to offer his services to the Government.

Mr. S. M. Schnare, American Vice-Consul at Canton, has been assigned to the U.S. Consulate-General in Yokohama, for special work in regard to passports.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of $13.65 to the funds of the hospitals from the Rhenish Mission Church

Mr. T. M. Ainscough, who in 1914 and 1915 was Special Commissioner in China for the Board of Trade Commercial Intelligence Department, has been appointed H. M. Trade Commissioner for India.

Mr. Cyril S. Cheetham, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Shanghai, is leaving on Christmas Day for England and will offer his services for the front on his arrival. Mr. Cheetham has been a member of the Machine-Gun Co. for the last two years, and previous to that was trumpeter in the Light Horse, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

THE HALIFAX DISASTER.

HONGKONG'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE LORD MAYOR'S FUND.

WILL IT REACH £500?

Up to date we have received subscriptions amounting to more than £450 towards the Fund being raised by the Lord Mayor of London for the relief of the many thousands of sufferers by the terrible explosion which dealt death and destruction broadcast in Halifax. The list will be closed to-night—by which time we hope the total will amount to £500—and the money will be telegraphed to London to-morrow:—

Already acknowledged	$2,725 and £10
Mrs. E. M. Stabb	200
Mrs. J. Scott Harston	100
"Anonym"	100
Mr. Albert W. Smith	50
Total	$3,175 and £10

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KUOT MU PAO."]

PEACE OR WAR?

SHANGHAI, December 18th.

Yesterday the Cabinet decided to proceed with war preparations. After the meeting Chien Nienhsun visited the President and asked his opinion upon the question of war or peace.

Wang Shi-chen, War Minister, has resigned again.

Tso Kun will send an army to Hankow and Chang Hsun will send an army to Pukow.

Li Shun yesterday held a meeting at Nanking, and stated that he could arrange the situation.

Chen Kuang-yuan sent a representative to Shanghai to visit Shen Chun-hsuan and Sun Hung-yih.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KUOT MU PAO."]

CANTON, December 16th.

CHANGBOWFU'S RESIGNATION.

The troops are much disturbed by General Lee Wing-ting's resignation. It is understood that a telegram, signed by various leaders, had been sent to the General asking him to remain. The Tuchun and the Civil Governor have secretly made a similar request. General Lee, however, refused to send a protest to General Lung Chai-kwong against his assumption of office as Inspector General of the two Kwangs.

PEOPLE'S ANXIETY FOR PEACE.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Mr. Tong Shao-yi, who were said to have despaired of mediating between the North and South, have been requested again to continue their good offices. A meeting to welcome them will be held to-day.

MORE SOLDIERS.

In Fukdam, Defence Commissioner of Kwang Chow and Wai-Chow, has requested the Tuchun to allow him to increase his guards. The Tuchun has consented, and deputies have been sent to various places for recruiting purposes.

MILITARY COMMANDER FIRED AT.

It is reported that Fong Sing-to, Commander of the 4th Division of the Yunnanese troops, was fired at by a man with a revolver on the New Bond last night. The bullet went through his jaw, and it is feared may have fatal results.

[FROM THE INTELLIGENCE BUREAU, CANTON.]

Chaochowfu has finally been occupied by troops loyal to the Canton Government, thus ending the plot of Mu Ching-yuen to extend the Northern military influence in Kwangtung.

The Canton authorities have long discovered the motives of Lung Chi-kwong, the former Military Governor, who has been secretly assisting Tuan Chi-jui to create discord among the officials and disorganize the Government here, and are fully prepared to guard against his intrigue and movements.

"POLICE RESERVE GAZETTE."

The *Police Reserve Gazette* is to be congratulated upon having confounded the prophets and passed its first milestone. It begins its second year with an admirably varied number, containing several novel features. Cash prizes are offered in two special competitions—the first, for the best humorous advertisements sent in, and the second for the nearest estimate of the Hongkong Tramway Company's receipts for the week ending January 5th, 1918. In future a proportion of the profits made by the *Gazette* will be earmarked for war charities.

THE WAR.

GERMANS' DISORDERLY RETREAT IN ITALY.

STORY OF THE ATTACKED SCANDINAVIAN CONVOY.

GERMAN DESTROYERS OFF THE TYNE.

JAPANESE LANDING AT VLADIVOSTOK DENIED.

BRIGANDAGE AND DISORDER AT HARBIN.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SCANDINAVIAN CONVOY ATTACKED BY GERMAN RAIDERS.

LONDON, December 17th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes announced that as a result of the enemy attack on the Scandinavian convoy in the North Sea one British and five neutral ships, totalling 9,000 tons, were sunk, also a British destroyer and four armed trawlers.

The convoy steamed from Scotland to Norway. The merchantmen consisted of one British and five neutral ships which were protected by an anti-submarine escort of destroyers.

The *Partridge*, *Pelew*, four armed trawlers, and the convoy were attacked by the 12th instant. For some reason hitherto unexplained, the three sloops Admiral Beatty to protect the convoy against attacks of submarines did not arrive in time to prevent the destruction of the convoy.

The second convoy, which was also being covered, was not attacked.

Mr. Geddes said that the whole circumstances were being enquired into by Admiral Sturdee, Vice-Admiral De Robeck and Rear-Admiral Godfrey-Faussett. The circumstances of the attack, according to information at present available, were as follows:—

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ATTACK.

The *Partridge* sighted four enemy destroyers at 11.40 a.m. on the 12th inst. Shortly afterwards the *Pelew* and *Patridge* engaged the enemy, while the convoy scattered in accordance with orders.

Soon the *Partridge* was heavily hit, after which an explosion occurred on board and she sank. The *Pelew*, in the meanwhile, was holed above the waterline and her engines were partially disabled. She was eventually brought safely to England.

The enemy then apparently attacked and sank the convoy and the trawlers. Eighty-eight Scandinavians, including two women and ten British survivors, were rescued by four destroyers, which detached at full speed from the cruiser squadron. The other survivors reached Norway in boats.

CREW AND CONVOY SAVED.

CHRISTIANIA, December 16th.

All the crews of the merchantmen that were sunk and the convoy have been saved. When the raiders attacked, the convoy withdrew from the fighting area, and the crew took to boats.

LIEUT. GREY A PRISONER.

AMSTERDAM, December 17th.

A telegram from Kiel states that Lieutenant Grey, nephew of Viscount Grey, the ex-Foreign Secretary, is amongst the prisoners who have been landed from the attacked convoy.

Lieutenant Grey was aboard the *Partridge* during the fight and assumed command when the Commander fell. Lieutenant Grey was wounded by a shell-splinter and was picked up by a German destroyer.

Telegrams from Copenhagen state that German light cruisers supported the destroyers.

Neutral survivors state that the *Partridge* sank after ten minutes' fighting against an overwhelming fire, the crews working the guns till the last.

The Germans offered to take aboard a number of neutral seamen after the convoy was sunk. All the neutrals refused, preferring a chance to reach Norway in open boats.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

WEEKLY WAR REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, December 17th.

Mr. Baker, the War Secretary, in his weekly review, says:—"No element in the military situation should lead us to conclude that the initiative on the Western Front has passed to the enemy." Referring to the rumours of great German preparations to roll back the Allies on the Western Front, Mr. Baker says:—"The German Higher Command seeks peace through victory and is very eager to make us believe that he is about to win such victory." Mr. Baker admits that an impositg enemy offensive is possible but declares that the increased strength of the Germans on the Western Front will not result in any permanent strategic advantage to the Germans.

The War Secretary says the conquest of Jerusalem will have a wide influence throughout Turkey and go far to reassuring the people of the Allies in the Orient. "Germany realises," he says, "the danger she depends on her waning influence in the East. Therefore, she will exert the more anxious to conclude a speedy peace before the year the peace becomes less favourable."

Regarding Soviet republic, Mr. Baker says the Allies are acting on German advice, according to observers who recently arrived from Germany, created a very depressing effect on the civilian population and heightened the growing discontent of the people, who now, for the first time, are being brought face to face with real war.

SALE OF LIQUOR PROHIBITED.

LONDON, December 16th.

The Congress is debating the Federal resolution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants throughout the United States. The Prohibition leaders express their confidence of obtaining the necessary two-thirds majority.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, December 17th.

Telegrams from Petrograd continue to reflect the growing countrywide chaos. The Bolsheviks' pursuance of their policy of semi-terrorism towards non-Bolshevik elements continue, with wholesale arrests. The latest victims comprise a batch of ex-Treasury officials, also the Director of the Private Discount Bank, who was holding a meeting to assist the Bank officials who present on strike. All the banks in the Capital are closed. News from the provinces is still scrappy, and mostly from Bolshevik sources.

There is no confirmation of the arrest of General Kaledin.

POLISH OPPOSITION TO FIGHTING FOR GERMANY.

LONDON, December 17th.

News from Warsaw shows that a vast majority of the Polish nation opposes the formation of a Polish army to fight for the Central Powers.

GERMANY AND THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, December 18th.

A telegram from Berlin says that Baron von Kuehlmann, the Foreign Minister, is going to Brestlitovsk in connection with the peace negotiations.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS.

AMSTERDAM, December 17th.

The German newspapers rejoice at the armistice, but most of them recognise that the attainment of a Russo-German peace is most difficult.

EARLIER CABLES.

CAUCASIAN TRIBE BESIEGE GROSNY.

LONDON, December 17th.

The *Times'* Odessa Correspondent at Odessa states:—The warlike Caucasian tribe of Tchetchentsi have surrounded and besieged Grosny. The population was panic-stricken. Fires broke out among the oil wells, and there were many victims.

SEARCH FOR KERENSKY.

LONDON, December 17th.

The *Times'* Correspondent at Petrograd reports that there have been numerous perquisitions of residences by officers during a diligent search which is being made for Kerensky, who is supposed to be in hiding in the city.

ASSEMBLY RETURNS.

LONDON, December 17th.

Up to the present time there are 300 returns to the Russian Constituent Assembly elections, 160 Revolutionary Socialists, 98 Maximalists and 13 Cadets.

There is no vital difference between the programmes of the Revolutionary Socialists and the Maximalists; the conflict between them is for power.

GUILLOTINE FOR RUSSIA'S ENEMIES.

PETROGRAD, December 17th.

The majority of the Executive of the Soviet have approved a decree declaring the Cadets the enemy of the people.

M. Trotzky, addressing the minority, said, "You are perturbed at the mild terror we are applying to our class enemies. A month hence this will equal the terror of the great French Revolutionaries. Not a fortress, but a guillotine, awaits our enemies."

PROTEST BY PEASANTS' CONGRESS.

PETROGRAD, December 17th.

The Peasants' Congress by 380 votes to 321 denounced the arrest of the members of the Constituent Assembly as a criminal infringement of the rights of the Constituent Assembly.

THE EX-TSAR.

The report of the escape of the ex-Tsar is officially denied.

ATTACK ON UKRAINIAN PARLIAMENT.

A telegram from Nichaieff says that Maximalist troops at Odessa attacked the Ukrainian Parliament.

The Ukrainian troops drove off the Maximalists.

The majority of the sailors of the Black Sea Fleet joined the Ukrainians.

LATEST CABLES.

VLADIVOSTOK REMAINS.

LONDON, December 17th.

The Japanese Government officially denies the rumours of the Japanese landing at Vladivostok.

The Allied Ministers at Peking have decided to entrust the preservation of order at Harbin to the Chinese troops, who are already *en route*.

DISTURBANCES AT HARBIN.

LONDON, December 17th.

Reuter learns from private sources that Harbin, the population of which is largely Jewish, is entirely under Bolshevik control.

Great disorder prevails.

Brigands attacked the premises of important Japanese and other firms.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, December 17th.

According to the *Daily Mail* Correspondent at Paris it is announced from Tokyo that the Japanese Government denies landing Japanese troops at Vladivostok.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS IN STOCKHOLM.

LONDON, December 18th.

Herr Schiedemann and other Majority Socialists have arrived at Stockholm, where they are negotiating with the Bolshevik representatives.

Herr Branting condemns this "secret diplomacy."

LABOUR'S WAR AIMS.

PURPOSE OF THE BRITISH LABOUR MOVEMENT.

LONDON, December 17th.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and Executive Labour Party has issued a statement of their war aims which will be submitted to the National Labour Conference to be held in London on the 28th instant. The statement reaffirms the declaration adopted at the Conference of the Allied Socialist and Labour Parties on February 14th, 1915, and says:—The fundamental purpose of the British Labour movement in supporting the continuance of the war is that the world may be made safe for democracy. It urges the suppression of secret diplomacy and Parliamentary control of foreign policy, the universal abolition of compulsory military service, the limitation of armaments, the abolition of profit-making by armament firms, the establishment of a League of Nations, an International High Court, and the formation of an International Legislature.

While repudiating war conquests, it insists upon the necessity of restitution, reparation and certain territorial readjustments. It emphatically insists that the foremost condition of peace must be reparation by Germany under the direction of an International Commission of the wrong done to Belgium and the restoration of Belgian independence.

The statement reaffirms reprobation of the crime whereby Alsace-Lorraine was torn from France, and suggests that the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine should decide their own destiny under the protection of a League of Nations.

Further, it proposes that the reorganisation of the Balkan peoples be settled by an International Commission, and supports the claim of unredeemed Italians to be united to Italy.

The people of Poland must be allowed to settle their own destiny, and hopes that a free Jewish State in Palestine will be established.

The manifesto says that the peoples freed from the execrated rule of the Turks should be administered by a Commission under a League of Nations, and that Constantinople be made a free and neutralised port.

It also proposes that the conquered territories in tropical Africa be transferred to a League of Nations for administration as a single and independent African State.

The manifesto opposes economic war after peace, but says that British Labour will not be satisfied unless a full and free judicial investigation be made into the accusations of cruelty against particular Governments and persons, especially the loss of life and property of merchant seamen and other non-combatants, including women and children, from their inhuman and ruthless conduct. Therefore, a Court of Claims and Accusations should be established to investigate such allegations.

M. CAILLAUX DENIED IMMUNITY.

PARIS, December 17th.

The Special Committee of the Chamber examining the charges against MM. Caillaux and Loustalot, has recommended the withdrawal of Parliamentary immunity.

LATER.

M. Clemenceau told the Committee prior to its decision that Baron Sonnino had warned the British, French and Russian Ambassadors of the disquietude caused by the activities of M. Caillaux in Rome.

M. Clemenceau added that if M. Caillaux were an ordinary citizen there would be no discussion about the charges against him. If the Chamber refused to sanction the prosecution of M. Caillaux, the Government would resign.

American and the War—Latest

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY DESTROYERS NEAR THE TYNE.

TWO TRAWLERS ATTACKED.

LONDON, December 17th.

In the House of Commons, Dr. Macnamara announced that two trawlers were attacked by gunfire off the Tyne, at half-past four on the morning of the 12th inst. One trawler was damaged and the other was sunk.

Eight of the crews were killed.

It was at first reported that the attack was made by submarines, but a later report mentions destroyers.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A DISORDERLY RETREAT.

ENEMY FORCED BACK.

LONDON, December 17th.

An Italian official *communiqué* states:—There was violent artillery firing throughout the day between the Brenta and the Piave.

There was stubborn infantry fighting at Colcaprile. The superior forces of the enemy were forced back by our counter-offensive.

Our reinforcements re-established the position to our advantage. Our concentrated fire broke up an attack at the lower end of the Brenta Valley, forcing the enemy to retire in disorder.

EARLIER CABLES.

COLD THE ENEMY OF ALLIED TROOPS.

LONDON, December 17th.

The *Daily Mail* Correspondent at Italian Headquarters reports that the fighting on the Piave side of Mount Grappa has reached a serious phase. The Germans are persistently attacking a salient 1½ miles broad.

The cold is most bitter, and the Italian garrisons are being subjected to a physical effort which is unprecedented during the whole war.

Since the British troops took over their sector there has been no infantry action.

The waters of the Piave are forming an impassable barrier, but the Austrian gunners have intensified their fire and demolished most of the houses at Montello. The British are less affected by the cannonade than by the cold.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, December 17th.

A wireless German official report states:—The Austro-Hungarians captured several hundred prisoners southward of Col Caprile. English attacks at Monte Fontanesecca broke down.

STRUGGLE DIMINISHING.

LONDON, December 17th.

An Italian official report states:—Between the Brenta and Piave the struggle diminished in intensity on Friday evening and it had not increased on Saturday.

A prompt counter-attack brove back an attempted advance in the Col Della Berretta region.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, December 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—Raiding parties attacked two posts in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Comines Canal. We repulsed one attack, and in the other the enemy entered a post and captured a few men. We counter-attacked and re-captured the post and men, killing or capturing a number of the enemy. Mutual artillery firing continued on the remainder of the front.

The heavy snow last night continued to-day.

SIX INCHES OF SNOW ON THE GROUND.

LONDON, December 18th.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring yesterday, says the winter has taken charge of the Western Front. Six inches of snow lies on the ground.

EARLIER CABLES.

SNOWSTORM AT CAMBRAI.

LONDON, December 17th.

A telegram from Headquarters states that a snowstorm and north-westerly gale is raging in the Cambrai region.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

LONDON, December 17th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states that there is nothing to report.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, December 17th.

A *communiqué* report reciprocal artillery activity south of St. Quentin and on the right bank of the Meuse.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ACCOUNT OF JERUSALEM SURRENDER.

PALESTINE CAPTURES TO DATE.

CAIRO, December 17th.

To date 562 Turkish officers and 11,474 men have been captured in Palestine.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, December 17th.

The following is the conclusion of yesterday's message:—

Meanwhile the dismounted Yeomanry to the north drove out the Turks from the village of Beitskes and gallantly rushed the entrenched positions, inflicting very heavy casualties. Our losses were comparatively light. The Welsh troops advancing from the south pushed across the road east of Jerusalem leading to Jericho, pressing back the enemy reinforcements which were hurried up.

The Correspondent describes the conditions and says that the Turks had then lost 45,000 pack animals through starvation and overwork. The inhabitants fought for the bodies of the animals. There was a period of persecution, when all suspected of sympathising with the Allies were imprisoned or exiled, and many were executed, including the Mufti of Jaza. He attempted to escape across the desert towards Sinai, but he was captured and hanged with his son outside the Jaffa Gate.

The American colony, which was not molested throughout, worked nobly relieving the distress. They were most helpful to the British wounded and prisoners.

The Germans recently attempted to procure the exile of Americans, and, despite the Turkish opposition, they had a number of the younger males sent to Damascus, but our arrival prevented the deportation of the remainder.

The population was most excited at the sound of cannonade in the battle of Beersheba. When the truth of the British victories leaked out deportations became more numerous. Several officers arrived barefoot after the capture of Ascalon. They had run all the way abandoning everything, including hospitals with 400 wounded. Severe measures were taken, fugitives being compelled to retain the line. Enver Pasha arrived early in November, and he recommended the evacuation, but three days later, after he had returned to Constantinople, a proclamation was issued stating that the city was to be held to the last. Reinforcements arrived and posted machine-guns. It is even stated that they mined sacred sites. Subsequently General Falkenhayn came to control the defence measures. The British rush in the end left the Turks no time to carry out their worst intentions. The Governor of the city failed to prevail on the troops to defend their houses. Besides Laten the Patriarch, who was arrested and deported some weeks ago, the Turks deported the Greek Patriarch, eleven members of the Holy Synod, and the Armenian Patriarch and Council.

Some bigger guns were mounted just outside the walls of the city, therefore it was impossible to deal with them without endangering the town. Torrential rains made transport work most difficult. The attack was pivoted on Neby Samuel, the dismounted Yeomanry attacking north and north-east of Neby Samuel, the London troops in the south advancing east upon Jerusalem, while the Welsh and Home Counties threatened the city from the south. The last-named troops pressed back the resistance around Bethlehem and reached a point two miles north of Bethlehem by noon of the 9th instant. The London troops climbed down a steep stony ravine and up the other side before closing with the enemy, after which, by simultaneous frontal flanking attacks, they secured by seven in the morning the whole Turkish position north of Jerusalem.

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TO LET.

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IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
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A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
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From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR of 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE. THE "GLENSHIEL," No. 140 and 141, PEAK.
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VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having been just collected orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY Co., LTD.,
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JOINT SERVICE OF THE "NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN."
having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon of the 21st Dec. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th Dec., or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th Dec., at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
No Fire Insurance whatsoever has been affected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1917. [1394

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM VANCOUVER AND JAPAN.

THE Steamship
"MAYACHI MARU"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed AT THEIR RISK into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by 27th Dec. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on the 22nd Dec., at 10 A.M.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1917. [1398

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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the oncarrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.
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PHYSICIAN'S RECOMMEND THEM.
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NO PATCHED-UP PEACE.

MR. ASQUITH ON WAR AIMS.

"DOES GERMANY MEAN BUSINESS?"

The following is a full report of the speech which Mr. Asquith delivered at Liverpool, recently:—

Mr. Asquith, who was received with cheers, said:—

This, as you know, is one of a series of meetings which are being held in our centres of population to make clear, both to ourselves and to the rest of the world, what it is that we have been, and still are, fighting for, and thereby, as we hope, to accelerate the well-founded and lasting peace which has become the overmastering need of mankind. (Cheers.) Speaking the other day at Leeds, I summarized what seem to me to be our war aims in two short phrases:—First, that it is a war for peace, and, next, that it is a war against war. We cannot, of course, attain the second object until we have achieved the first. But the first—the cessation of hostilities, and the signing of a treaty—will be nothing better than a transient and precarious halting-place, unless it provides adquate and durable safeguards against the possible reopening of strife.

It is no part of our purpose in this movement, as I understand it, and so far as I have any responsibility for it, to go about the country waving the flag, and blowing the bugle, and, as it were flogging the martial ardour of the nation. The British people stand in no need of any such incitements. (Cheers.) Their teeth are set, and they are ready to go on, giving without stint their blood and their treasure, rather than that the incalculable sacrifices which they and their Allies—both great States and small States—have made, should be thrown away. No, it is precisely because we are looking through the smoke-clouds of the battlefields to the ends which made it our duty to enter the war, and which, until they are within sight of attainment, make it equally our duty to continue the war, that we think it right that those ends should be clearly set forth with definiteness, with emphasis, if need be with iteration. I make no apology, therefore, if, in contributing what I can to the accomplishment of that task, I may seem from time to time to be repeating what I have said before.

THE GERMAN PEACE MOVEMENT.

I wish, indeed, I could say the same of the declarations, inspired or uninspired, of the spokesmen and writers who are for the moment the chosen exponents of German policy. What is the state of the case so far as they are concerned? Some months ago, at the outset of the *régime* of the new Chancellor, who owed his elevation to the triumph of the military faction in the inner councils of the Emperor, the majority of the Reichstag agreed to a patchwork of formulæ, which was advertised to the world as a "peace" resolution. We had a debate about it in the House of Commons, where there was a disposition in some quarters to hail it, if not as an overture, at least as an olive branch. I ventured at the time to say that I shared the doubts which the German Chancellor himself seemed to entertain whether he, or we, or anybody, understood what the resolution really meant. That scepticism has been justified by the event, for the various German parties have ever since been squabbling with infinite acrimony as to what is its orthodox interpretation. Confusion became worse confounded with the publication of the Chancellor's subsequent answer to the Papal Note.

I do not doubt that there is in Germany, as there certainly is in Austria, a widespread and genuine desire for peace. In the Reichstag itself, slender as are its powers, and divided as are its counsels, there are indications of a growing spirit of revolt against the methods of the Government. No doubt, as the events of the last few days show, it is timorous and easily tamed; still, it is there. But, things being as they are, the dominant factor with which we have to deal is neither German public opinion nor the German Parliament. It is the German Government. Does it mean business? Is it sincere in its desire for peace? Depend upon it, the world will never find its way to peace through a morass of equivocations and ambiguities. Plain questions have been asked which are studiously evaded. Concrete cases, at once of primary importance and of perfect simplicity, have been put, and the only response has been that everything hangs together, and that there can be no premature and partial disclosures. We are left in the dimness of a rhetorical twilight, and we are asked to lay down our arms, without any other satisfaction or safeguard than that we shall be offering a unique exhibition at one and the same time of the three virtues of Faith, Hope, and Charity.

NO AGGRESSIVE ANNEXATION.

This, I repeat, is another, a totally different, and, as we think, a more excellent way. No one pretends that it would be right or opportune for either side to formulate an ultimatum, detailed, exhaustive, precise, with clauses and sub-clauses, which is to be accepted, *verbatim et literatim*, chapter and verse, as the indispensable preliminary and condition of peace. There are many things, as I have said before, in a world-wide conflict such as this, which must of necessity be left over for discussion and negotiation, for accommodation and adjustment at a later stage. But we shall make no progress towards the achievement of either of what I described a few moments ago as our two governing objects—the attainment of a real peace and the effective prevention of future war—unless we are both definite and resolute throughout in our assertion of the means by which they are to be reached. Let see once more what are the principal steps on the road that has to be traversed, and ask ourselves, as we go along, whether any of them is out of conformity with the aims and the spirit that led us at the outset to undertake our share in the unexampled burden of the war.

In regard to the territorial readjustments, both in the West and the East of Europe, of which I spoke in some detail at Leeds, they all come under the head either of actual restitution or of the long-delayed fulfilment of legitimate aspirations and hopes. Where is the exception? Which of them involves annexation in what is called the Imperialist or aggressive sense? Certainly not the evacuation of the occupied territory of France, Russia, Belgium, Serbia, Roumania. (Cheers.) Nor, again, the restoration to France of the provinces which were taken from her by force in 1871. (Cheers.)

HERR KUHLMANN'S "NEVER."

Here I must say a word by way of comment on the reference to this matter in the remarkable speech of Herr von Kühlmann, of which we have this morning the full text. The one definite contribution it makes to the cause of peace which the German Government professes to have at heart is a flat negation. To the question, "Can Germany in any form make any concession with regard to Alsace-Lorraine?" the answer he tells us is "No, never." He goes on to say that "the integrity of the territory handed down to us as a glorious inheritance by our forefathers can never be the object of any negotiations or concessions." And what is the particular part of this "glorious inheritance" handed down from their forefathers of which he is speaking? It is territory which had been for long years part of France, which was French in sympathy and sentiment (cheers), which was filched from France less than 50 years ago, against the protest, so far, at any rate, as Lorraine was concerned, of the greatest of German statesmen, without any consultation of or regard for the opinions or wishes of the inhabitants, to be held not merely as the price of German victory, but as the symbol of French humiliation. It is, as I pointed out the other day, this act of crude and short-sighted spoliation which was the root and source of the unrest, of the unstable equilibrium, of the competition in armaments, which have afflicted Europe during the lifetime of two generations, and which have culminated in the most terrible war in history. German diplomacy is not celebrated for its deftness, but even in its annals it will be difficult to find a clumsier or a more transparent manœuvre than this maladroit attempt to sow discord between ourselves and our French Allies.

JUSTICE FOR SMALL NATIONS.

Herr von Kühlmann further tells us that the "great question around which the struggle of the nation centres is not, in the first instance" (observe those words), "the Belgian question," and that, with the exception of Alsace-Lorraine, there is what he curiously calls no "absolute" impediment to peace. But let us look again, in passing, at this Belgian question, which it suits the German Minister to relegate for the moment to a secondary position. What the Allies demand in the case of Belgium is not only evacuation, but the full and permanent restoration, in all its integrity, of her political and economic independence. (Cheers.) What would be the value to the brave and long-suffering Belgian people of a Belgium split into two parts under the notable scheme devised by the late German Chancellor? Or of a Belgium manacled by fiscal or other ties into permanent subservience to German policy? I have asked the question more than once whether Germany is prepared to accept the restoration of Belgium in the only real and intelligible sense as an essential condition of peace. I have got no answer, and Herr von Kühlmann, who can be almost boisterously definite and precise when he is proclaiming an absolute *non possumus* in the case of Alsace-Lorraine, preserves in regard to the future of Belgium an unbroken and none the less significant silence.

Take once more the case of gallant Serbia (cheers) and her neighbours and kinsmen, the Southern Slavs; or that of indomitable Roumania (cheers), who, under almost unexampled difficulties, has been holding back the armies of Mackensen. These little States have as much right to their place in the sun as the richest and most populous and best-armed Powers. (Cheers.) They have hitherto led a cramped, to some extent a starved and even a mutilated, life. To give them their natural boundaries is not merely not an act of aggression; it is to pay a debt long since demanded by justice (cheers); it is bow to that highest form of political expediency which recognizes that there is no more noxious breeding-ground for war, and the causes of war, than the existence of detached and discontented nationalities, artificially severed from their kindred and their proper home.

THE MOST SOLID OBSTACLE.

Let me pause here to ask, What is there in such changes in the map as I have been indicating to offend the interests or the common sense of the German people? I have repeatedly stated—and the same thing has been said by every responsible spokesman of the Entente—that it has never been part of our policy to annihilate or to mutilate Germany. Our warfare is waged against Prussian militarism, the enemy of liberty at home, which everywhere else professes and practises the system of so-called "Macht politik," under which the weak have no rights except the right of going to the wall—and the inheritance of the earth belongs by an indefeasible title to the materially strongest Power. That Power was to have been Germany—animated by the Prussian spirit, drilled into conformity with Prussian ideals, obeying without question or cavil the commands of the Prussian King. Here you have what has been, and remains, the real menace to European and to world-wide peace. Its ambitions were responsible for the outbreak of war. Its reluctance to acquiesce in changes which, however just in themselves, would be fatal to the realization of those ambitions, is at this moment the most solid obstacle to an honourable and enduring settlement.

DANGER OF A PATCHED-UP PEACE.

This brings me to say once more that the worst thing that could happen for the world would be a patched-up peace. (Cheers.) What do I mean by a patched-up peace? I mean an arrangement, or set of arrangements, of such a character that they contain within themselves the germs of future trouble, and provide merely a breathing space for the nations to heal their wounds and gird themselves for another—and this time—a decisive struggle. The daily cost of this war in blood, in material waste, and in human suffering immeasurably surpasses anything in the previous experience of mankind. Less than a month ago, on successive afternoons, I walked one day through the Delville Wood—perhaps the most tragic spot in the great battlefield of the Somme—and the next through what were once the streets of the ancient town of Ypres. It is impossible to conceive two more diverse and yet equally terrible object lessons in the meaning of modern war. In the one case a smiling and fertile countryside has been converted, as far as the eye can see, into a blasted wilderness, in which for a generation to come nothing that is fruitful or useful to man can be made to grow. In the other case you have a famous and flourishing town, in which it is almost literally true that not one stone is left upon another, and two of the finest monuments, one of the municipal, the other of the ecclesiastical piety of the Middle Ages—the Cloth Hall and the Cathedral—are smoking ruins which can never be restored. And yet with these scenes of pitiless desolation still fresh in the memory, I say deliberately that I would rather see the see the war go on, to a definite decision than that it should be brought to an end by an inconclusive compromise. The reason is plain. Nothing but a real, as true, and an abiding peace can offer, I will not say any recompense, but any justification, for what has been done and suffered and sacrificed. (Cheers.)

A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

If it is to be a contest of endurance we have no reason to lose heart or hope. (Cheers.) During the last fortnight our unconquerable troops have been doing great things, and winning invaluable ground, both in Flanders and in Mesopotamia. (Cheers.) The enemy, apparently, still pins his faith to the submarine and the aeroplane, and German public opinion is constantly being fed and stimulated by marvellous tales of our privations and approaching famine, and of imaginary exploits conducted on an heroic scale, such as the supposed destruction from the air of the Tower of London. There is still every need for economy and good organization in the consumption of necessary commodities. There is need, too, for a better regulated influx of labour, both male and female, into industries which are for the time being of paramount importance—such, for instance (at this moment) as agriculture, the production of steel, shipbuilding, and the construction of aircraft. But there is not the faintest danger of our being starved into submission. (Cheers.) And as to the air, while I hope and believe that we shall very soon have achieved as complete a mastery over the incursions of the aeroplane as we have over those of the Zeppelin, up to this moment, so far as I know, these raids have been absolutely barren of any military result, and they have entirely failed to shake the spirit or the nerve of our metropolitan community. (Cheers.)

Take the Allies as a whole—and they now include in their ranks the United States of America (cheers), whose contribution to the common stock becomes every month a factor of growing magnitude; survey the relative powers of endurance of the sides; measure them by any standard, in naval, or military, or economic terms: and after you have made allowance for every dubious or hazardous contingency, even for the temporary paralysis of Russia as an aggressive force, can there be a doubt that the material, no less than the moral, preponderance rests manifestly and increasingly with our cause? (Cheers.)

GALLANT LANCASHIRE TROOPS.

In such a gigantic and wide flung conflict as that which confronts us to-day, carried on in so many different theatres both on sea and on land, we are apt to lose sight of the units in the mass, and if I may invert an old saying, not to see the trees for the wood. Yet it is the discipline and the heroism of the battalion or the single ship, of the squadron or the division, which makes possible the splendid exploits of our armies and fleets, whether in the dash of an aggressive advance or, what is not less important, in the patient vigilance which frustrates and brings to nothing the best laid plans of our enemy. (Cheers.) Let us regard with pride and gratitude here in Liverpool to-night the magnificent achievements this week of the Lancashire Territorial troops which have been fighting their way vigorously against terrific obstacles along the ridge which leads to Passchendaele. (Cheers.) There has been no finer work done in this war than that of the town and country regiments, whether of the Old or of the New Armies or of the Territorial Force (Cheers.) We glory with a personal pride in their prowess, and those who come after us will never let their memory die, but I think the only

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

worthy tribute we can pay them is not to falter or fail until we have built upon their efforts and their sacrifices a world-embracing and impregnable fabric of liberty and justice. (Loud cheers.)

An overflow meeting was presided over by Sir Charles Petrie. Before Mr. Asquith's arrival the Attorney-General, Sir F. E. Smith, spoke. He said he assumed the Germans would go out of Belgium, but if the war lasted 10 years there would be no peace until they did. (Cheers.) The final result was certain. The time had come when England was to take the first place in France, and to hold the pass until the United States stood side by side, with all her resources, in the last great struggle for victory. (Cheers.) If Germany was determined to go on with this struggle, we would support France to the last extremity in getting back her two lost provinces of Alsace-Lorraine. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith, on entering the hall, was warmly cheered, but two or three women shouted, "What about Mesopotamia?" "What about Serbia?" "What about munitions?" One of the disturbers had fastened herself to a bench, and Mr. Asquith remained standing for some time while she was released and finally carried out.

THE RIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

Mr. Asquith said—When the war began the issue that seemed to be the most prominent was the defence of the liberties of the smaller nationalities, and we did wisely and well to draw the sword in a cause so worthy of the best traditions of our race, but as the war has gone on every one has become conscious that far wider and more momentous issues are involved in it. It is not merely the protection and the development of the individual life of small nations—it is a question whether or not the world as a whole shall have freedom or whether it shall be subjected in the life of a generation to come to the domination of the idea of force. When we see splendid young lives lost, an enormous waste of treasure and of material, an infinite accumulation of human suffering and of misery, in moments of depression we are perhaps inclined to ask, "Is it worth the cost?" But do not lose faith in the justice and righteousness of our cause. I would far rather that our sufferings were increased, and even multiplied, that the war went on months and even years—I would rather face that appalling prospect than allow all that has been done, and all that has been suffered, to be squandered and thrown away in some patched-up and precarious peace. Cheers.) Why has America come into the contest, drawn her sword and taken her place in the ranks? Has she any selfish interest to serve, any territory to acquire, any concern of any sort or kind with the dynastic and diplomatic quarrels of the European peoples? Nothing of the sort. She is fighting with us side by side for a cause on the triumph of which our future depends. (Cheers.)

Alluding to the tightening of economic pressure, Mr. Asquith said:—The economic factor of the war has become at least as important as the military or naval factor. No greater service has ever been rendered by any naval force in the history of the world than that of our own Navy. Let me add to that the magnificent, I will not say unexpected, co-operation of every class of the community at home towards the common aim. (Loud cheers.)

TO TOMMY.

Never-downhearted, but always gay,
Marching along in your absent way,
Casual, slapdash, and covered with slush,
Eager and keen for the glorious "push."
Over the parapet racing away,
Rollicking cheerily into the fray,
Plastered with Flanders Mud up to the eyes,
Smothered with Mesopotamian flies,
Tommy, you are always just the same,
Everywhere ready to play the "game."
Is there a grouser that can resist
Such an invincible optimist?
You, and your brother, the British Tar,
What a magnificent pair you are!
Sticking it all for your country's sake,
You are a marvel and no mistake.

What are you out for in this mad war?
What your ambition, your guiding star?
Grand is the purpose for which you fight,
Honour and justice; the wrong to right.

What it has cost you no tongue can tell,
Somehow you feel you have been through Hell.
None could imagine or understand
That cruel torture on "No Man's Land."
Did you not feel there was Someone there,
One Who your agony seemed to share?
In the same battle you both have bled,
He too for freedom His Blood once shed:

Flung Himself into the deadly strife,
Saving His comrades He gave His Life;
Saving from tyranny, slavery, sin,
Helping us Life Everlasting to win;
Raising us up to be Sons of God,
Bravely to tread in the steps He trod.

Gallantly under His Flag press on,
"Over the top," till the war is won.
Though you may stumble, and sometimes fall,
He, your own brother, can feel for all.
Helping to master the flesh within,
Loving the sinner while hating sin.
All that He asks is—the best you can,
You, in His strength, are a super-man.

Tommy, you feel though you can't explain,
Life can be never the same again.
Grandly you've fought in the Great Crusade,
Earned your commission in God's Brigade.
Nobly you've shown what a glory lies
In self-abandoning sacrifice:
Shown us how everyone great and small,
Serves in one fellowship, comrades all.

Come back and tell us we're all to be
Brothers in service, united, free.
Come back and show us by God's good grace,
How to make "Blighty" a better place.

R. W. BARBER (Chaplain, 4th Suffolks), in the *Commonwealth*.

Quality.

With LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, *a few drops* sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

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BY ROYAL WARRANT TO H.M. THE KING.

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE DEATHLESS DEEDS OF THE OLD REGULAR ARMY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, October 29th.

This week brings us round to the anniversary of the day upon which the First Battle of Ypres reached its climax, a date that will live for all time in the annals of the British Empire. The present is too crowded with events for us to perceive in its true proportions the importance of that immortal fight of our old Regular Army against enormous odds; but something of its significance is already beginning to dawn upon the public. Several articles and letters have appeared in the papers during the last few days calling attention to the subject. "By common consent," says the *Times*, in an admirable leader, "the supreme moment, the hour when destiny hung in the balance, was between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of October 31st, in the area then held by Sir Douglas Haig and the First Corps."

The exact place was about Gheluvelt, where the line of the First Division was broken and the Division fell back. The Germans got into the town, and for a space it seemed that the whole line must give way. But Brigadier General Charles Fitz Clarence, killed shortly afterwards (let his name be honoured for ever!) saw the danger and ordered the Worcesters, who, be it noted, were not under his command, to retake Gheluvelt. The Division rallied, and although the line was in constant danger for a couple of weeks it was never again pierced. "On that fateful afternoon," says the *Times*, "the British Empire was in greater peril than it has even been before or since." Had the Germans got through they would have reached the French coast, threatened Paris again, and dominated the Channel with their submarines. The whole course of the war would have been altered.

THANKS OF PARLIAMENT.

If we were an emotional people no doubt we should even now mark in some public fashion the anniversary of the First Battle of Ypres. But nothing of the kind happens, or is likely to happen until such time as victory decisively crowns our arms. To-day in Parliament eloquent tributes were paid to the splendid Army that held up the Germanic hordes in their first wild rush on Paris and thereby saved Europe and civilisation. Mr. Lloyd George, who moved the thanks of Parliament to those heroic soldiers, is not usually good at a set speech, more especially as on this occasion when there is a certain amount of solemnity attaching to the subject; but he rose to the full height of the theme and moved his hearers to an extraordinary degree with his wonderful eloquence. Among those who listened were some senators of the United States, now on a visit to Europe on a mission connected with the war, and they heard the Prime Minister with the most eager and wrapt attention. Mr. Asquith also spoke with, as usual, classic precision of phrase and choice of diction; but he is cold, and never reaches the heart or fires the imagination, which is pre-eminently the gift of the little Welshman.

THE LUCK OF THE WEATHER.

It is becoming proverbial that every big "push" by our troops is attended by weather which makes operations extremely difficult and retards progress. By some inscrutable decree of Fate it rains in torrents every time that it is arranged to go "over the top," as the soldiers call leaving the trenches for an attack.

All things considered it is marvellous that any movement on a large scale is possible in wet weather. Towards the coast, where Sir Douglas Haig is steadily biting deeper and deeper into the defensive system of the enemy water is always found six feet below the surface. Every shell that ploughs up the ground leaves a hole that is immediately filled with water; and as a result of the incessant bombardments by both sides the whole country is rent and torn up, and churned into a quagmire of mud. When in addition to this normal condition of the soil the surface is swamped under heavy rain the general conditions are simply appalling. But our men somehow manage to wade and stagger and struggle through the morass; and also to bring forward the guns and supplies of all kinds required in an advance, the latter service calling for qualities of quiet and silent heroism that has never yet been adequately described.

Throughout the war the luck of the weather has been against us. We just missed victory on Gallipoli by a fog which suddenly descended at a critical moment; the first advance on Baghdad was hampered by torrential rains and floods; the German navy escaped disaster at the Battle of Jutland, when the Grand Fleet came up to the support of Admiral Beatty, by a sea mist under which the enemy got away; and all through the fighting of the last few months around Ypres bad weather has constantly dogged the footsteps of the British Armies.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

The Labour Party are carrying out an extensive scheme of re-organisation with the object of obtaining a larger measure of control in political affairs, and also with a view of presenting a solid front to Capital in the struggle which so many

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

THE LABOUR PARTY.

The Labour correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* wrote on October 8th:—

The Labour Party intends to make a bold bid for supremacy in the next House of Commons. It has decided to put forward at least 300 candidates for industrial constituencies in England, Scotland, and Wales at the next general election. This momentous political scheme was thus unassumingly announced by the Executive of the party:

"In view of the situation which must follow the coming into operation of the Representation of the People Bill, it is the opinion of many of the Labour movement that the Executive should make the necessary arrangements to enable the Labour movement to take full advantage of the position. After a full consideration of the whole position, it was unanimously agreed that a committee, consisting of Messrs. W. F. Purdy, J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., G. J. Wardle, M.P., R. Wake, Sidney Webb, W. C. Robinson, and Arthur Henderson, M.P., should consider and prepare a scheme of reorganization and report as early as possible."

This is the modest way in which Labour has launched the most ambitious scheme which has yet been framed for securing predominant power in the House of Commons. Mr. Arthur Henderson having retired from the War Cabinet, with its exacting claims, has agreed to devote the whole of his time and energy to propaganda work in the country in its support. The Executive has decided upon two developments, from which great results are looked for. The party has already entered upon an elaborate scheme for the political organization of women. This work is to be done in industrial constituencies through the Women's Trade Union League, the Women's Co-operative Guild, and other similar organizations, and women organizers are to be employed in these constituencies in organizing and educating in labour politics the millions of women who will be added to the electoral roll under the Representation of the People Bill. The Executive of the Labour Party looks for a big accession of Parliamentary strength from the women's vote, which in the electoral sense is an unknown quantity. They are not going to leave anything to chance so far as the new voters are concerned.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Then a determined effort will be made to secure full support both in money and other ways from the co-operative movement. Under the Labour Party constitution co-operative societies have always been eligible for membership, but the work of these societies has been commercial rather than political, and up to the present their active support has been negligible. It is believed that recent events will cause the co-operative societies to adopt a more vigorous political policy. Certainly no effort will be spared to secure support from co-operators both in money and votes. The Executive has further decided that the Reorganization Committee shall draft a party programme. Hitherto the annual conference of the party has turned down proposals for a party programme, to which all members and candidates would have to subscribe. In pre-war days there was a sharp division of opinion on such questions as armaments, the members and candidates for dockyard towns holding entirely different views on these matters from the pacifist section. Those differences of opinion are unlikely to be reconciled during the period of the war. Any party programme which may be framed will have to be submitted to and approved by the annual conference of the party, which will be held in Nottingham in January. Until a decision has been given by the conference no effective action of any kind can be taken by the Executive.

An important question which will arise as soon as the propaganda campaign of Mr. Henderson begins is the possibility of continuing the political truce. A member of the Executive has stated that the "scheme will come as a great shock to the other political parties." This is true in the sense of forcing the other political parties in self-defence to engage in similar political organization and platform propaganda.

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regard as inevitable after the war. To meet this closing up of the ranks of Labour employers are taking concerted action on their own account. An agreement has been made between the larger associations in respect of a common policy if and when certain eventualities arise. The great interests represented include the National Employers' Federation, the Engineering and Shipbuilding Federation, and the Federation of British Industries. Among other things a Parliamentary Committee has been formed to watch legislation and the general trend of affairs at Westminister.

But it may be that, as some think, trade will boom for years following upon peace, and that therefore there will be no widespread industrial trouble. For one thing Belgium and a great portion of northern France will have to be re-built, and in that work the resources of the United Kingdom will be required. The markets of the world will again be opened for trade unhampered by war, and this alone will be an immense stimulus to production. Again, given wise direction by the Government there is no certain reason why the clash of armies should be followed by labour strife at home in this country. As regards this we must "Wait and see"; and in the meantime neither Capital nor Labour are taking any risks or leaving things to chance so far as the organisation of their respective forces is concerned.—H.B.

AMERICA'S NEED OF TONNAGE

SIX MILLIONS REQUIRED ANNUALLY.

The United Press of America publishes the following interview with Viscount Northcliffe:—

The most urgent news that has crossed the Atlantic since I arrived in this country at the beginning of June, Viscount Northcliffe said, is the official statement by Sir Joseph Maclay, the British Controller of Shipping, to the effect that "unless the United States faces the shipping problem and constructs 6,000,000 tons of shipping annually, the military efforts of the United States will be crippled from the start."

This is the solemn warning of Sir Joseph himself. It has passed the Censor. Set side all German boastings. Put away from you the idea that Great Britain, who is increasing her own food production, can be starved out. The writing on the wall should arouse every thinking American to the greatest problem the world has ever faced—the transport across 3,000 miles of water of the new American Army which already amounts to more than a million men; its cannon, shells, locomotives, railway track, munition plants, aeroplanes, observation balloons, hospitals, convoys, doctors, nurses, machine-guns, butchers, baker, shoemakers, men of every trade, railroad engineers, interpreters, organizers, and distributors of stores, clothing, horses, mules, fodder, bookkeepers, complete telephone and telegraph equipments with operators, running into thousands.

Now Sir Joseph Maclay, as British Shipping Controller, plainly says that unless 6,000,000 tons of shipping is built in the United States yearly you will not be able to transport those vital needs. You ask me if I agree with Sir Joseph. I do not profess to have any of the technical knowledge of shipping of the hard-headed Scotsman who was chosen by Mr. Lloyd George for a task that is much more difficult than even that of Food Controller—the control of shipping which is being sunk more rapidly than it is being constructed, and that, mark you, at a time when the demand for shipping, owing to the transport needs of the United States Army, is increasing daily. But I maintain that nothing that has happened alters my conviction that the combined shipyards of the Allies and their combined Navies must make a superhuman effort to overcome the losses and the growing demand as to Atlantic transport to-day.

MISLEADING FIGURES.

The whole system of publishing the figures of submarine sinkings by the Allies is misleading, and I have protested against it ever since it was adopted. I do not believe that any substantial progress has been made in stopping submarine depredations.

Last week we were told officially that the sinkings by submarine of British ships were the lightest since the policy of ruthlessness commenced. Within a few hours the cables flashed news that the sinkings of French ships over the same period were the heaviest yet recorded. In other words, it is probable that part of the submarine force of Germany that is fighting the greatest naval battle in the world off the south coast of Ireland was sent to the French coast to stop the arrival of urgent necessities from America for your daily growing Army.

Remember that the Army that is principally menaced by the policy of operat- coff the coast of France is the American Army. The British Army is supplied from Great Britain to an increasing extent as to meat, material, and munitions, across the Channel 20 or 30 miles adequately guarded. The French and Belgian Armies are at home on their own soil. The giant supplies for your boys have to travel nearly 3,000 miles and across the very track of submarine ruthlessness. Of danger to actual transports there is probably little. Not one Canadian soldier has yet been lost at sea out of 400,000 boys that have gone from Canada to France. Submarine attacks on fast ships are rarely successful in these days of zigzagging, camouflage, and big guns. But the world's shipping is sinking so fast and the demands for tonnage, owing to your need for transportation, so rapidly increasing that the supplies have to be put on any kind of tramp steamer irrespective of its speed.

AN AMERICAN PROBLEM.

I admit the comparative success of the convoy system; I admit the bravery and ingenuity of the British and American captains of the destroyers; I admit the worth of some of Edison's ingenious devices. There yet remains the serious statement by the greatest authority on shipping in Great Britain that the United States requires 500,000 men to be engaged in shipbuilding; that you must build three times more than the British have ever built in one year, and five or six times what you have previously accomplished in a like time. I am well aware of the progress being made here and in Great Britain, but are you getting the six million tons a year that our Controller of Shipping stated to be the minimum necessary to make successful what he truly described as your greatest military efforts?

The problem is almost entirely an American problem. The stoppage of the food supplies from this country to Great Britain would be trying but not fatal. So far as our shipping is concerned we are cheerfully allocating much tonnage to France and Italy. It is vital that hand in hand with the equipment of the splendid young men now flocking into your cantonments must rise an army of American shipbuilders. Men who build ships in Great Britain regard themselves, and rightly, as performing equal service with the men who face death in the trenches.

Let me urge, and urge you again, that the increased sinkings of French ships are significant, that what is aimed at by the Germans is the ruin of your efforts to supply your own men with everything they need in France.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

THE AFRICAN COLONIES.

WHAT IS TO BE THEIR FUTURE?

[BY SIR H. H. JOHNSTON.]

"That way lies madness" wrote to me the other day a prominent official of the Aborigines Protection Society (in reference to schemes for an international "government" of Tropical Africa). He is one who by his life work knows Africa, especially Tropical Africa, better than most people, and has accustomed himself to think out African problems from the native's view-point, principally, but also from the same basis of European interests—and particularly British interests—in Africa.

African developments are now known to be a matter of supreme concern to Europe, America, and Asia. Africa—whether we realise it or not—is the richest portion of the earth's surface in mineral and vegetable products, in natural fertilisers, in foodstuffs, in oils, in magnetic iron, in gold, in tin, in monazite, in diamonds, in copper. It might further become, under proper management, the most productive of all the continents in useful forms of livestock; might produce the best horses, the best cattle, the best buffaloes, the best goats and sheep, the best camels, the best poultry, and its littoral and lakes the best fish.

The complete utilisation for the needs of all the world of African resources and inherent wealth can only be achieved by a close partnership between black, white, and yellow; between the negro and the negroid, the Arab and Berber, the Egyptian and Abyssinian, the Fula and Hause, the Sudanese Nyamnyam, the Americo-Liberian, the ever-increasing array of Portuguese, French, British, Dutch, Italian and Italian half-castes and hybrids; and the white races of Europe and the industrious natives of Asia. Africa is not going to be a wholly "black" or "brown," "yellow" or "white" continent; its destiny, like that of Asia, and the Americas—perchance also Australasia—is to be an area of racial compromises, in which mankind of all shades of complexion can work together in fair and peaceful partnership.

THE COLOURED MAN.

Gone for ever is the possibility of re-establishing that—possibly well meaning—tyranny known as the "Congo *Régime*," so much sighed after by certain captains of industry—English, Irish, Dutch, French or American. The coloured man has been working out his redemption in the present war. By a vast majority he has thrown his interests, his future, into the scale of the *Entente* Powers, realising that, faulty as may have been British, French, Belgian, Italian or Portuguese administration of his lands in time past, the colonial work of these Powers of Western Europe has enormously benefited him in the long run. Under the national control of such European Powers he is far more likely to achieve in time a protecting nationality of his own than if the whole of tropical Africa were managed by an International Board of Administration.

In such a disastrous turn of events we should soon perceive that German intrigues would recommence. Germany would sooner or later be represented in this "international" government, and she would seek by mischief-making, by bribery, by adroit use of her national education (so superior at the present time to the national education in things African of the British, French, Portuguese, or Italian peoples) to gain the virtual control of this international management of Africa. Believed of direct responsibility, the weary statesmen and departmental officials of the other Powers would disclaim any national responsibility for wrong-doing under such an International Board; and at last we might see a gigantic revolt of all the coloured peoples against any white man interference with Africa at all.

But while I repudiate, with the energy born of an intimate knowledge of Africa, any attempt to coalesce the Governments of its tropical belt into one international administration (carrying in it the seeds of a thousand international quarrels and disputes) I cordially endorse Mr. J. H. Harris' proposal for the setting up after the war some sort of permanent international conference, with its seat and its bureau in, let us say, Lisbon; which assemblage of colonial experts shall endeavour to bring about a universal system of administration, complete free trade throughout the tropical belt for all law-abiding nations, fairly uniform import and export duties, weights and measures, the exclusion of distilled alcohol from native consumption, regulations for the extirpation of all diseases, a bureau for recording statistics of all useful kinds on diseases, on plagues and blights, on famines and foul weather, on forestry and forest fires, on big game—its value and its dangers.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTED.

The advice of such a conference would carry enormous weight with the European Governments internationally entrusted with the management of Tropical Africa. They would be almost constrained by public opinion to adopt it. At the same time, Britain, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal would be severally responsible towards the national conscience and world opinion for the well-being, the education and exploitation of the territories under their control; they would be stimulated by the honour, the profit, the exultation which would arise from successful administration (do the best they could by Africa.

The United States, of course, should be represented on such a conference. America must have a great say in future as to the development of Africa; and if, to satisfy diplomatic punctilios, America should possess some territorial interest in the Dark Continent, then the United States might turn its shadowy protectorate Liberia into a reality. Holland should likewise be a participant in this permanent Board of Advice on things African. And it would be tactful to ask Brazil to delegate representatives.

And Germany! Is she to be estranged from such a Conference? Is she to have no say in the future development of the richest of the Continents because her "colonies" therein may have become justly forfeit? That question depends entirely on the German people. If they can be brought to realise the true situation in regard to the war; if they propose shortly equitable terms of peace with an equitable reparation for the cruelly wronged regions now in German occupation, I have little doubt that she and her Austro-Hungarian ally may be accorded their due representation at Lisbon, or wherever else pacified Europe decides the permanent Conference on things African should have its seat.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

DENMARK'S DIFFICULTIES.

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE BLOCKADE.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

At the beginning of the war a people more pro-*Entente* than the Danes as a whole could hardly be found. German sympathies only existed in a small part of the Army and in very limited commercial circles which did their main business with Denmark's southern neighbour. To these must be added an insignificant band of authors who had their books published in Germany. Official Socialism also held pro-German views. But the authors were without any influence whatever and the official Socialists have not managed to make the workmen love the Germans.

While feelings towards Germany have not changed, and German war methods have rubbed in certain facts which formerly were perhaps not realized by the Danish public at large, sentiments as regards the Allies have perceptibly altered during the war. One reason for this is the insidious campaign of the journal *Socialdemokraten*, which has succeeded so far as to make England rather unpopular with its ordinary readers by telling them over and over again that England is the only obstacle to peace. But also outside labour circles a certain change is making itself felt, and the explanation is indisputably the blockade policy of the *Entente*.

Now no sensible Dane objects to the blockade itself, which is understood to be a necessary and very effective weapon in the hands of the Allies, and it is also generally admitted that the greater difficulties are created by the promiscuous submarine war. The German theories about the freedom of the seas have never made any impression here, and especially do not do so at present when the U-boats render all imports from Western Europe and America most precarious; any comparison between German submarine methods, endangering the lives of Danish sailors, and the Allied blockade measures, intercepting imports, would be scouted here by everybody except professional wranglers. A solid block of the public still so decidedly sympathize with the *Entente* that they will never waver in attributing the responsibility for their privations to Germany, but the man in the street, who feels the pinch of the dearth, can easily be made to believe that, at any rate, part of the misfortunes are due to the *Entente's* blockade.

CANNOT BE STARVED.

Fortunately, Denmark cannot be actually starved. Conditions here are decidedly better than in Sweden, and though the wisdom of individual measures may, of course, be disputed, the Government has done everything to increase the production of foodstuffs and regulate and ration the consumption. The stopping of imports of feeding stuffs, however, will necessarily result, and has in fact resulted, in a wholesale killing of livestock, which means destruction on a large scale of the real capital of Danish agriculture. When a farmer is in such a plight that he positively deplores the birth of every pig, because he does not know how to feed it, you may argue as much as you like about the blockade's being necessary in order to bring the war to the close (which he also desires), but he will still feel that the interception of his feeding stuffs is unjust and cruel to his animals.

The argument that the feeding stuffs imported to Denmark will go in another form as agricultural products to Germany has never had any great weight here, the explanation being, that Danish exports to Germany will not cease, even if all American and British imports are stopped; a surplus of the livestock which in this case must necessarily be killed will always go that way, and in the present circumstances the Danes could not possibly break off commercial relations with Germany because they would then be badly in want of absolutely necessary articles, such as coal and iron, which can even now only be procured in return for agricultural produce. That responsible Danish quarters are not keen on increasing their trade with Germany was proved when the part of Danish exports destined for England was stored during the first weeks of the indiscriminate submarine war in February and not sent elsewhere.

While it is true that, for the reasons above mentioned, a certain despondency and dissatisfaction has set in, it would be wrong to exaggerate the depth of such feelings. The Danes are still decidedly for the *Entente*, but their sympathies are at present less active and more reserved than they were at the beginning of the war. The general opinion is that the small neutrals have been unfairly hit by the blockade. As any material concessions as regards the blockade are probably very unlikely, the *Entente* will have to put up with a certain amount of coolness and scepticism among the majority of the Danish public formerly more pronounced pro-Ally; this will, however, not present such people from coming round the right way in any important emergency, and the same undoubtedly holds good with the greater part of the workmen, in spite of the assiduous influence of official Socialism. At heart the Danish people remain faithful to their old predilections in spite of present difficulties, but you cannot possibly expect the ordinary man to relish privations, even if in the end they may further his own well-being.

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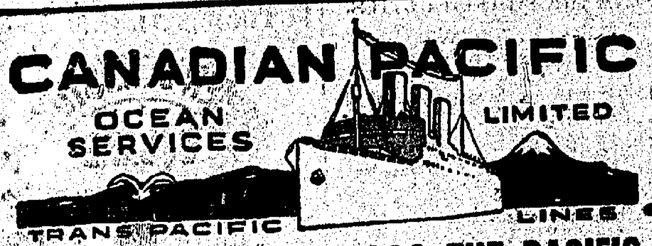

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TIMANOEK ...	JAVA	19th Dec.	27th Dec.	AMOY & SHANGHAI
TJITAROEM...	AMOY	30th Dec.	1st Jan.	JAVA
TJILATJAP ..	JAVA & MACASSAR	5th Jan.	10th Jan.	KOBE
TJIKINI ...	JAVA	15th Jan	20th Jan.	SHANGHAI

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"VONDEL"	... ...	10,380	...	9th Jan.
	To SINGAPORE AND JAVA.			
"OPHIR"	... ...	8,000	...	29th Dec.
"PRINSES JULIANA"	... ...	14,000	...	12th Jan.
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WEATHER REPORT.

December 18th, at 12.12.—No returns from Japan or Indo-China. Pressure has decreased considerably over N. Japan owing to the passage of a depression to the north of Hokkaido; it has increased elsewhere, especially over N. China, the anti-cyclone having regained considerable intensity.

Fresh to strong monsoon will prevail along the China Coast and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 81.48 inches, against an average of 82.62 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	N.E. winds, fresh to strong; fine.
Formosa Channel	N. winds, strong to a gale.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

18TH DECEMBER, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather
Vladivostock	6 a.	29.95	17	—	N	2	o
Nemuro	6 a.	29.90	—	—	W	6	—
Hakodate	„	29.44	—	—	W	6	—
Tokio	„	29.75	—	—	NNW	1	—
Kochi	„	30.03	—	—	—	0	—
Nagasaki	„	30.17	—	—	NNW	1	—
Kagoshima	„	30.12	—	—	—	0	—
Oshima	„	30.18	—	—	N	5	—
Naha	„	30.19	—	—	NNE	5	—
Ishi'jma	„	30.17	—	—	N	4	—
Bonin Island	„	30.02	—	—	WSW	1	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.18	26	87	N	6	rf
Hankow	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	„	30.47	25	92	NW	1	b
Gutzlaff	„	30.39	32	68	N	5	b
Sharp Peak	„	30.20	52	79	NE	4	b
Amoy	„	30.21	52	79	NE	6	b
Swatow	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	30.25	55	93	E	4	o
Tauhu	„	30.11	56	—	NNW	4	b
Tainan	„	30.08	57	—	N	6	b
Koshun	„	30.01	66	—	NW	7	b
Pescadores	„	30.14	59	—	NNW	8	b
Canton	6 a.	30.22	52	66	N	2	o
Hongkong	„	30.16	54	76	N	1	b
Gap Rock	„	30.13	—	—	N	5	o
Macao	„	30.14	54	70	N	1	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
CapeSt.James	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aparri	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	„	29.80	73	88	—	0	o
Legaspi	„	29.80	75	88	—	0	b
Tacloban	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	„	29.78	75	92	N	2	o
Surigao	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.30	29.86	75	—	—	0	o
Labuan	6 a.	29.73	78	95	SW	2	b

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).
7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundreds

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 18th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.02	30.16	30.13
Temperature ...	66	54	62
Humidity ...	69	72	53
Wind Direction...	West	North	SE
„ Force ...	1	1	3
Weather	c	b	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 17th 66

Lowest open-air Temperature on 18th 54

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 19th to 25th December

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water H'kong Mean Time.	High Water Height	Low Water H'kong Mean Time.	Low Water Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	19	1 56 a	4 7	m 7 10	1 7
				5 43 a	3 7
Thurs.	20	m 0 53	7 1	m 8 1	1 6
		2 50 a	4 9	7 7 a	3 6
Fri.	21	m 2 3	6 3	m 8 53	2 7
		3 41 a	5 2	8 54 a	2 7
Satur.	22	m 3 23	5 6	m 9 45	2 6
		4 22 a	5 7	10 58 a	3 3
Sun.	23	m 4 53	5 0	m 10 35	3 0
		5 19 a	6 3		
Mon.	24	m 6 22	4 7	m 0 23	2 7
		6 4 a	6 7	m 11 22	3 3
Tues.	25	m 7 38	4 5	m 1 27	1 9
		6 48 a	7 1	0 4 a	3 5

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Mr & Mrs F. W. Cary
Mr & Mrs H. B. L. Dowliggin
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Mr Denman Fuller
Mrs Garlick
Mr & Mrs B. A. Hale
Miss Martin
Mr & Mrs H. R. Harling
Mr & Mrs J. C. M. Hurley
Mr F. B. Johnson
Mr & Mrs J. J. Janckheer
Dr & Mrs Kock
Mr & Mrs A. Lambelet
Mrs Litt
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Mr R. F. Mastingley
Capt & Mrs Vieria Mathos
Mr & Mrs F. C. Nightingale
Mr T. L. Perkins
Mrs Perain
Mr & Mrs W. F. Roberts
Miss Skinner
Mr & Mrs V. Findlay Smith
Mr & Mrs A. Findlay Smith
Lt.-Col. John Ward, M.P.
Mr & Mrs S. E. Wetton
Miss Wetton

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 26 years.

PRICE ..... $2 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Booksellers.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

17

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & EUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

63

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
BANGKOK	"HUPEH"	On 19th Dec., D'light.
CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 19th Dec., Noon.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LIANGCHOW"	On 19th Dec., Noon
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 20th Dec., 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 21st Dec. Noon.
WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO	"HUICHOW"	On 27th Dec., 3 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents

TELEPHONE 36. 4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 2 to 16 Days)

* "HAITAN" ... ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins .. | FRIDAY, 21st Dec., at Noon.

*Calling Swatow Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available be Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transhipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG, about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at M'SEILLES, if calling about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

R. V. D. FARR.
Superintendent.

22

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	§ INABA MARU Capt Higo	12,500	MONDAY, Dec., at Noon.	31st
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.				
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON.				
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.				
NAGASAKI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ AKI MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	12,500	FRIDAY, Jan., at 11 A.M.	18th
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	§ ATSUTA MARU Capt. Inadzu	16,000	SUNDAY Jan., at 11 A.M.	13th
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	JINSEN MARU Capt. Saito	8,000	FRIDAY, Jan.	4th
KOBE				

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

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E. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	
KOREA MARU	18,000	WED.,	19th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI.,	4th Jan.
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT.,	19th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED.,	23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT.,	9th Feb.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	FRI.,	22nd Feb.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500	Tons
KIYO MARU	17,300	"
SEIYO MARU	14,000	"

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD', and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONES 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Touranc, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

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Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

(TRANS PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"HAWAII MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 19th Dec., at 3 P.M.	
"CANADA MARU"	WED'DAY,	2nd Jan., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy

"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	20th Dec., at 8 A.M.
"KAIJO MARU"	SUNDAY,	23rd Dec., at 10 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU"	WED'DAY,	26th Dec., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL Nos. 744 and 745. 49

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ON A HOLIDAY
ORDER THE
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ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.
Including the Movements of the Local Markets.
24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!!

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	7.30 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	8.40 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M. 4.00 P.M.	— — —
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M	—
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M
Namtau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 18TH DECEMBER, 1917.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 a.m.	Closing Quotation.	Last Dividend.
Banks.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	$125	$600		£23/- int. a/c 1917
Insurances.—				
Canton	$50	$300		$25 for 1915
China Fires	$20	$122½, buy.		$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fires	$50	$310		$27 for 1915
North Chinas	$5	T. 115, buy.		30% for 1916
Unions	$100	$735, buyers		$60 for 1916
Yangtszes	$50	$205		$21 for 1915
Shipping —				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$77, sellers		$10 for year ending 30-6 17
Canton Steamboats	$15	$18, sellers		$1.25 for 1916
Indo-China Pref.	$5	$3½, buyers		6/- for 1916
Do. Def.	$5	$145, buy.	$159, buy.	50/- for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$28½		$2.10 for year ending 30'4'17
Refineries.—				
China Sugars	$100	$93, a. & b.		$15 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	P30	$36		5 Ps. for 1916
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$93½, sales		$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$124, sales		$2½ int. account 1917
Shanghai Docks	Tls.100	T. 73		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30'4'16
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—				
Central Estates	$100	$90, buyers		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$90, buyers		$3 for ½ year
Hongkong Lands	$100	$90, buyers		$3½ int. account 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation	$75	$110		$5.25 for 1916
Humphreys Estates	$10	$5½		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	$30	$30		$2 for 1916
West Points	$50	$81		$3 int. account 1917
Oils.—				
Langka	G10	Ts. 15		T. 1 for year ending 31'10'16
Shells	$1	112/-, buy.		7/- for 1916
Ural Caspians	£1	30/-		9% for 1915/16
Mining.—				
Kailans	$1	40/-, sellers		1/- int. act. year ending 30'6'17
Raubs	$1	$2½		None since 1910
Tronoh	$1	26/-		4/- int. account 1916
Cotton Mills.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 175		T. 9 for year ending 31'10'16
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T.15.80		T.0.90 for year ending 30'11'16
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	T. 40, sel.		Tls. 6 for 1913
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 120, sel.		Tls. 6 for year ending 30'6'17
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5	T. 6.80		Nil for 1915
Miscellaneous.—				
China Borneos	$12	$6½, buyers		60 cents for 1916
China Lights	$5	$3½, buyers		None since 1916
China Providents	$10	$7½, buyers		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	$6	$26, buyers		$2 for year ending 31'7'17
Green Island Cement	$75	$7.35, sales		80 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$48, buyers		$3 for year ending 28'7'17
Hongkong Ices	$25	$150		$2 int. account 1917
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$29½, sellers $29, buyers		$1 int. account 1917
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10 $6½, sellers		$1 for year ending 31'5'17
Hongkong Trams	$/-	$6, buyers		9% int. account 1917
Peak Trams Old	$10	$23, sellers		7% for year ending do. [30'4'17
Do. New	$1	$0.90, sellers		35 cents for year ending 31'5'17
Steam Laundries	$5	$3, buyers		$1.25 for 1916
Union Waterboats	$7	$12, buyers		70 cents for 1916
Watson & Co.	$10	$5.60, sellers		None since 1914
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$6½, sellers		

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency).	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int. Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$4.45	65 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$11.70	25 p. c.	—
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.50	20 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	$1	April	$4.00	55 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kempas	$2	June	$9.00	40 p. c.	—
Malaka Pindas	$1	Aug.	$2.85	33 p. c.	—
Malakoff	$3	Dec.	$4.50	30 p. c.	15 p. c.
New Serandah	$2	Dec.	$4.60	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	$3	Jan.	$4.50	30 p. c.	12½ p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$21.00	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2/4		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 18th.

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/11⅛
Bank Bills, on demand	2/11⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/-
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/-⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/1
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/1⅛
On Paris —	
Bank Bills, on demand	421½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	423½
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	71⅛
Credits, at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	137½
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos	142
On Singapore.—On demand	126⅞
On Batavia.—On demand	163½
On Haiphong.—On demand	½ % pm n.
On Saigon.—On demand	1 % pm ?
On Bangkok.—On demand	51⅜
Sovereign Bank's Buying Rate	$ 6.60 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	344.20
Bar Silver per oz.	43d.

Subsidiary Coins per cent.		
Hongkong	20 cents. pieces	$0.00 Premium
Hongkong	10 „	$0.07 Discount
Canton	20 „	$7.62 „
Canton	10 „	$0.00 „

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST,

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 421 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir Robert Hart, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. Rennie.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "Children of Far Cathay" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home.

PRICE ..... $3.50.

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The man who enjoys a Virginia Cigarette and has never Smoked 'Three Castles' has yet to taste perfection.

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"THREE CASTLES"

CIGARETTES

"There's no sweeter tobacco comes from Virginia and no better brand than the 'Three Castles'."

THACKERAY—The Virginians.

Save the coupons—they are Valuable

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Bristol and London.

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WITH COLOURED LIGHTS AND

COMIC FIGURES.

FOR CHRISTMAS PARTIES.

On hire with wire and plugs complete.

COLOURED LAMPS FOR DECORATIONS.

FANCY ELECTRIC FITTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. [27

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (¾ Paid up) ... ... Francs 45,000,000

1/3 of the Capital is subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors } Andrè Berthelot,

General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS:

In France: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In New York: Redmond & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,

Queen's Buildings

5, Chater Road. Tel. No. 2352.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [685

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853

Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th May 1917. [141

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,560,000, at 2/—	$15,000,000
Silver	$18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, F. C. Butcher, Esq., A. H. Compton, Esq, G. T. M. Edkins, Esq, C. S. Gubbay, Esq, E. V. D. Parr, Esq, W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.

Manager:

Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 2 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3 „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital	... ...	£1,500,000
Subscribed	„	1,125,000
Paid-up	„	562,500
Reserve Fund	„	600,000

Bankers:

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Branches:

Bombay, Galle, Karachi, Penang, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kota Bhara, Rangoon, Colombo, Howrah, KualaLumpur, Shanghai, Delhi, Kandy, Madras, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

Hongkong Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 23th May, 1916. [887

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (Taiwan Ginko).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	... ...	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	... ...	„ 20,000,000
Reserve Funds	... ...	„ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama.

FORMOSA—Ako, Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Kelung, Makung, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Taiwan, Takow, Tamsui.

CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kiukiang, Shanghai, Swatow

OTHERS—Bombay, Hongkong, London, Singapore, Soerabaia, Semarang and New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India, China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,

8, Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1917. [600

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1913.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	... ...	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

Shanghai: Nanking: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Taiyang, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. Hankow: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. Tientsin: Paoting, Tungshan, Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. Hangchow: Weichow, Shaohsing, Chikaiin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. Kaifeng: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. Tsinan: Chowtsun, Tsaohsien, Linchi, Linising, Tsinian, Yihsien, Hsinming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. Taiyuan Yuncheng. Foochow. Changchun Kirin, Mukden, Newchwang, Dairen Harbin, Tsitsihar, Taling, Chiashow Antung. Canton. Kunhiang, Peking Kwaihwa Sulyuanhsiang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted, loans granted on approved security. Special facilities for Home Remittance.

Hongkong 12th October, 1914. [163

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